The Bombay Gaze

No. 10,887—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 36 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
— LOMBARDY	2726	600	W. H. Mudie	19th Oct.
L. HONGKONG	3002	600	G. W. Brady	26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	R. M. Edmond	9th ,,
— SUEAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3357	600	C. G. Purvis	23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daviell	30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAUL	3336	600	H. Wyatt	..12th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2261	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports or Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 500	Including wines.	I Class .. £ 320	Including wines.
II do.... 340		II do.... 350	
III do.... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95		Brighton Route £ 10		
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 10
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 8

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Stanli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bazaar House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, salary Rs. 240, rising by annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 300.

No one need apply who has not a practical knowledge of printing and press-machinery, stereo-typing, lithographing, type-founding and book-binding.

A thoroughly practical business man is required.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Officiating Manager.

NOTICE,

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at half-past four o'clock, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the resignations of the President and of the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 16th October, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

FARROW, Public Accountants, ... to receive and collect all ... to the aforesaid Wm.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and is white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES, &c.

IODOFORM GAUZE.	BORIC LINT.
EUCALYPTUS GAUZE.	SALICYLIC WOOL.
CARBOLIZED GAUZE.	CARBOLIZED TOW.
CARBOLISED WOOL.	MARINE LINT.
BORIC WOOL.	ABSORBENT WOOL.

ANTISEPTIC BANDAGES.
ESMARCH'S AND MARTIN'S RUBBER BANDAGES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Stereoscopic Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lenses.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size Wicker covered ..	9 8
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered ..	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size ..	12 8
,, 1 ,, ,, Wicker covered ..	14 0
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size ..	17 0
,, 2 ,, ,, Wicker covered ..	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size	24 0
,, 3 ,, ,, Wicker covered ..	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ...	30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
204, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate, infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BARouches, cance-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with movable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved woodwork and Hammercloths, as built for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c.,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application.
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.

All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., AGENTS.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c.	14 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, extra quality	20 0
,, quarter sheets	10 8
,, sheets and rollers (best quality)	30 0
,, ,, (extra ,,)	32 0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets	10 8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material	Rs. 45 and 50 0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Nowmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,

LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,

FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP,

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

C. MARCKS

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AN...
1, East Street,
POONA.

WATCHES AT Rs. 1...

AND at Rs. 17, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and ... them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has show... that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every ... wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give a... Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding wit... key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and o... excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	,, 35 to ,, 85	Half-hunting	,, 60 to ,, 180
Crystal face	,, 40 to ,, 80	Crystal face	,, 60 to ,, 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	,, 65 to ,, 315	Hunting	,, 160 to ,, 375
Half-hunting	,, 85 to ,, 325	Half-hunting	,, 180 to ,, 400
Crystal face	,, 70 to ,, 320	Crystal face	,, 200 to ,, 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

THE
FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON,
will shortly be opened.

Strictly inclusive Tariff, without Fees.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT HOTELS IN LONDON
OCCUPIES A
ENTRAL POSITION, NEAR THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE CITY, AND THE WEST END,
ON THE DIRECT ROUTE THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.
The whole Building, including Sleeping Apartments, LIGHTED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Special Postal, Telephonic, and Telegraphic Facilities inside the Building.
AMPLE AND VARIED TABLE D'HOTE IN THE SPACIOUS DINING-HALLS.
HANDSOME AND COMFORTABLE RECEPTION, READING, WRITING, BILLIARD, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL
WILL BE
Unsurpassed for Comfort, Convenience and Quick Service.
For Tariff, address the Manager.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SURVEYORS WANTED.—Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 8th October, 1883.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

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1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Calcutta Exhibition Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Culna (s), from Calcutta; Rosetta (s), Sydney.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malda (s), for Calcutta, &c.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 13th October shows an increase of Rs. 26,787.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th October shows a decrease of Rs. 86,852 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

HIGH COURT AND INSOLVENCY COURT.—Owing to Mr. Justice Birdwood's indisposition yesterday, the business of the Insolvency Court and the emergent business of the High Court chambers was postponed until to-day.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We are informed that Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, who is the vacation Judge of the above courts, will sit, not on Wednesdays as originally stated, but on Monday, the 22nd inst., and on Friday, the 26th inst.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion, on the body of Sarruspathi, a woman, aged sixteen years. Deceased was the wife of a mill labourer. While washing clothes at a well, she accidentally fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Allyasker Hussein, a shurbut shopkeeper at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 50.

THE SOCIETY OF N. S. DE PIEDADE.—On Sunday next the Society of N. S. de Piedade will celebrate its annual festival in St. Francis Xavier's Church, at Dabool. The high mass will commence at 9 a.m. after which a general meeting will be held, presided over by Dom Medeiros, Coadjutor Bishop to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Heeroo Luximon and Gunput Gangaram, two Hindoo lads aged ten years, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three glass tumblers, the property of Yawoolla Samson. The glasses in question were used for illuminating the entrance of the native theatres on Falkland-road. The prisoners were each sentenced to receive six stripes with a light rattan.

REPORTED THEFTS.—On Tuesday last the following thefts were reported to the police:—Jumnadas Umbaidas, living at Bhaiji's Compound, reported the theft of 15 lbs. of raw silk, valued at Rs. 100, from his premises.—Kurrukdaig Jotaing, living at Bhendy-bazaar, reported the theft of Rs. 95 in cash from a canvas bag from his room during his absence.—Mr. C. Jardine, living in Bellasis-road, reported the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25. The complainant suspects a woman servant of the theft.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Wanoo Narrayen, a Hindoo lad aged fourteen years, and Govindrao Mahadeo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a german-silver watch, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Govind Chintamon, from his residence at Moogbhat; and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the watch, and also of aiding and abetting the theft. Prisoner No. 1 was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, and prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Minguel Louis, a Goanese cook in the service of Mr. C. G. Burbey, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 9, the money of his master. The prisoner, it appears, was entrusted with a currency note for Rs. 10 by Mr. Burbey with instructions to purchase a pint of brandy. He made the purchase, and returned only six annas as change. On his master inquiring for him a few minutes afterwards, it was found that he had absconded. The matter was reported to the police, and the prisoner was arrested at a Goanese *coor* at Girgaum. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN BORAHS AND THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Copplestone, the case Abdool Ali Alybhoy, Adumjee Jeewajee, and Jafferjee Adumjee *vs.* Messrs. Guider and Rennie, police officers, and native police constables Ladhoo Bhiccajee, Succaram Mahadao, and Rowjee, who stand charged with assaulting the complainants on the 14th August last, and Mr. Superintendent Brewin, charged with the abetment of the said offence, was resumed. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the first named complainants, and Mr. Pherozesaw Mehta for the defence on behalf of the two first European police officers, Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the three native police constables, and Mr. Russell on behalf of Mr. Brewin. Abdool Ali Alybhoy, the first complainant, was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Balcrishna and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta on behalf of their respective clients, after which Jafferjee Adamjee, the third complainant, was examined for the prosecution by Mr. Brown. His evidence corroborated certain statements made by Abdool Ali Alybhoy. Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta having cross-examined, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PANDITA RAMABYE IN ENGLAND.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* is sorely troubled at the news of Pandita Ramabye having adopted Christianity in England. The *Jami* takes this opportunity to launch out against female education in India as it is carried on at present. Says the writer:—"That a Hindoo lady who had delivered lectures on female reform, who had mastered the Sanskrit language, and who always spoke of her 'sisters in India,' should adopt the Christian faith on her first visit to England, is, we consider, a serious blow to the cause of female education in this country. We chiefly blame the hollow 'reformers' for this. We are sincere advocates of female education, but not on the present principle. Native ladies are not yet fit to go to England alone. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing,' especially in the case of women."

PROSPECTUS OF THE POONA SKY RACES.

THE 3rd meeting, 1883, will be held on Thursday 8th, and Saturday, 10th November, on the Poona Race-course.

STEWARDS.—Col. Stephen, Rifle Brigade; Col. Wise; Col. Burnett, A. A. G.; Surg.-Major Gaye, A.M.D.; Lt. L. Steele, Esq., R. E. Y. Regt.; Hon'ble Secy., Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.D.C.

FIRST DAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

SELLING RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 11st. 7lbs.; 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over or under the above selling price. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

PONY PLATE.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 added. For Arab and C. B. ponies, 13·2 to carry 11st.; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 7lbs. Ponies that have never won a race irrespective of the value of the stakes allowed 5lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have won a race value Rs. 75 or more to carry an extra penalty of 5 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

HORSE RACE.—One mile. Rs. 100 added. For Arab and C. B. horses. Weight for age and class, raised 21 lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs., maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Horses that have started for races value Rs. 500 or more to carry an additional penalty of 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

LILLIPUTIAN RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. ponies, 13 hds. and under; 13 hds. to carry 11 stone; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Ponies that have never won a race irrespective of the value of the stakes allowed 5 lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

SECOND DAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

HANDICAP.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 added. For all horses and ponies that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 3. Acceptance Rs. 10. Native jockeys may ride in this race. Entries to close at 2 p.m. the day before the race.

HURDLE RACE.—1 mile. Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. ponies, 13 hands and under; 13 hds. to carry 11st.; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Arabs to carry 7lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 3lbs. Winners 4, 7 and 10 lbs. penalty. Entrance Rs. 5.

HORSE HURDLE RACE.—1 mile. Rs. 75 added. For Arab and C. B. horses. Arabs 10st. 7lbs., C. Bs. 10st. 10lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 7lbs. Winners to carry 4, 7 and 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

HURDLE RACE.—1 mile. Rs. 75 added. For Arab and C. B. ponies, 13-2 to carry 11st.; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 5lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10 lbs. penalty. Entrance Rs. 5.

PONY SELLING RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 75 added. Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 300 to carry 11st.; 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over and under the above selling price. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The races to be race under the W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. In all races where extra weight has to be carried for winning it is understood that any win is meant irrespective of the value of the stakes. In the hurdle races, penalties will only be carried by winners of jump races.
3. Decision of the stewards to be final.
4. Gentlemen riders only.
5. Horses or ponies entered must be the *bonâ fide* property of members of any recognised Club, Gymkhana, or the Services.
7. Certificates of age and height of this year accepted at the discretion of the stewards.
8. A deduction of 5 per cent. on all lotteries and Pari Mutuels will be made to go to the fund.
9. Owners can claim half of their stable or horse in the lotteries.
10. Non-subscribers entering horses to pay Rs. 10 to the fund.
11. All objections except as regards the running of the race must be made to the Hony. Secy, in writing before the race, and objections to the running must be made when the rider is weighed in. All objections must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20, which will be forfeited if the objections is considered frivolous.
12. Entries to close on Tuesday, 6th November.

A. S. HARDINGE, Hony. Secy.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, there were present, Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Colonel Merewether, Mr Geary, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Raghunath N. Khote.

CATCH-WATER CHANNELS.

The Council recommended the Corporation, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, to sanction the payment of an advance of Rs. 1,15,716 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of constructing catch-water channels at Tulsi and Vehar. The works have already been sanctioned by the Corporation. The amount is to be adjusted to the debit of the new loan, as soon as it is drawn upon by the Municipality.

SIR FRANK SOUTER'S PERSONAL ALLOWANCE.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India was read:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5403, dated the 8th ultimo, and in reply to say that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proposal made by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and approved by the Government of Bombay, to give Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, an additional personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem."

Resolution.—This sanction should be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for communication to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, with reference to the endorsement from this office No. 5,407, dated the 8th August last, &c.

(Signed) C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Govt.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed "that as the Government of India have accorded their sanction to the additional personal allowance to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, as recommended by the Corporation, when passing their budget estimate for the year 1883-84, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to pay over to the Accountant-General the sum of Rs. 250 per mensem from the 1st March last, as provided for in the budget for the current year, such monthly sum being in addition to the monthly instalment paid by the Municipality to the Accountant-General for police charges under the terms of the Government Resolution No. 1,142, Financial Department, dated 17th March, 1883."

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Blanc, and carried unanimously.

THE ACTING HEALTH OFFICER'S SALARY.

The following letter was submitted:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—Considering the severe epidemic through which this city has passed, and success of the measures adopted, and the excellent conduct of the arrangements by the Acting Health Officer, Dr. Davidson, I would recommend to the Town Council a reconsideration of the salary paid to the Acting Health Officer under the resolution of the Town Council No. 1061, dated 8th August, 1883; and I would venture to recommend to the Town Council the services rendered by the Acting Health Officer during this critical period, and that, considering the special circumstances, the maximum salary of the Health Officer be given to Dr. Davidson, while acting as Health Officer till Mr. Ollivant's return. The expenditure can be met from savings in Section L, Health Department Budget.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Blanc proposed that the maximum salary of the Health Officer be given to Dr. Davidson while acting as Health Officer till Mr. Ollivant's return. Dr. Blanc said the Acting Health Officer would be put to a great deal more expense during his stay in Bombay than if he had remained in Cairo. His duties as Civil Surgeon in Cairo were light as compared to the heavy work which he had to do, especially on account of the cholera epidemic through which the city had lately passed. If Dr. Davidson had got the permanent appointment of Health Officer, he (Dr. Blanc) would not have recommended him for the maximum salary, but would have expected him to rise in the regular course of routine.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded Dr. Blanc's proposition.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was of opinion that Dr. Davidson should begin, as Dr. Weir had done, with the lowest salary of his office.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner urged that Dr. Davidson had been doing excellent work.

Mr. Khote.—I suppose we employ all our officers to do excellent work.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—And pay excellent salaries, too. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said that he should have agreed with Mr. Nowrozjee but for the exceptional circumstances mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Nowrozjee called attention to the fact that extra medical men had been employed to do the extra work.

Mr. Geary said that the principle ought to be that the minimum salary should be paid, excepting when there were special circumstances, which, he thought, existed in the present case. (Hear, hear.)

It was eventually resolved that Dr. Davidson be given the maximum salary of his appointment, namely, Rs. 1,500.

APPLICATION FOR COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Council considered a petition, dated 21st, December, 1881, from Dhunbai, widow of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, late clerk in the Executive Engineer's Department, praying that she might be allowed compassionate allowance in consideration of her deceased husband's service, as, although he was not on the regular establishment, he had contracted disease while working at Tulsi.

The Council agreed that they were sorry they were prevented by law from entertaining the application.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

Memorandum, dated 8th instant, was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding progress reports, for May and June last, of the storage reservoir on the Flats, and of the storm-water drain in Parel and Bellassis roads.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—It is a day after the fair, Mr. Chairman, that these progress reports for May and June should be submitted at this moment. (Laughter.)

The Council recorded the reports, expressing its hope that in future they would be more promptly submitted.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. NOWROZJEE.

A letter, dated 8th instant, was read from Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, stating (with reference to the concluding portion of the resolution passed by the Council, on the 3rd instant, in the case of Moolibai's building) that he was highly gratified to find that his labours had met with the appreciation of his colleagues.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

ALLEGED SERIOUS ENCROACHMENT.

Bombay, 6th, October, 1883.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at the next meeting of the Town Council I shall ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner whether it has been with his sanction that a serious encroachment at the top of Mount Nepean-road, leading from the Ridge, has been allowed, by permitting Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powala to extend the stone steps of a new house he has just built right on to the road.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Chairman, Town Council.

The Chairman said it had been the impression in some quarters that the Municipality favoured certain owners of property in the matter of their encroachments, and enforced the law against others. They must do all in their power to take notice of cases of encroachment wherever they found them.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the first point they had to decide was whether the gentleman was building on his own property. He added that any opinion that he could give at present in the absence of plans would be useless.

The Chairman said that in the case he had brought to the notice of the Council, the man had encroached upon five feet of Municip

...ilway communication with, and the ...ening out of, the producing districts. ...ural that with railway communica... ...ening out of the country, the trade ...have doubled. The Railway Com... ...at the supply of seeds from India has ...equate to the demand, but the Chamber ...not admit the correctness of this assertion. ...the cost of the conveyance of seeds from ...producing districts to the Port since the ...ening out of the country is much less than ...it was previously, and that the export has consequently increased, is doubtless true, but it does not follow that if the rates of carriage by the Railway Company had been lower, the trade would not have been developed to a much greater extent and much more rapidly. The demand for any article, *caeteris paribus*, depends chiefly on the price, and the same universal law which applies to all commodities is equally applicable to seeds, that whatever helps to lower the price to the consumer will stimulate consumption, and consequently increase the demand; and not only this, but, by a reduction in prices, other countries may be forced to turn their attention to other kinds of produce, as has recently been done by English farmers, causing thereby a greater demand for Indian wheat and seeds. It is the interest and duty of the Railway Company to enlarge the demand by reducing the cost of carriage, and consequently the cost of the article, to the lowest possible point. Cheapness and increased consumption, as a rule, go together, tending above all other things to the general prosperity, in which the Railway itself participates.

These paragraphs seem to be intended to show that, as regards wheat, India cannot compete with America because of the facilities afforded by the latter country for the transportation of the article by rail and water carriage; but, on this point, we have only to refer to the history of the trade since railways were opened in India to prove that India is as much a wheat-exporting country as America, and that the great strides made in the trade during the last few years are to a great extent, if not entirely, due to railway extensions. The Government of India in a recent estimate of the area under wheat cultivation in India arrived at the conclusion that the present area was about 19,329,200 acres, yielding on an average from 8 to 13½ bushels an acre, or about 2½ million quarters, that is, 15½ million quarters in excess of the whole requirements of England. And in dealing with this estimate the writer of an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Indian Wheat versus American Protection, &c.," forwarded to you with my letter of the 9th July last, at page 10, remarks:—"At the same time the average yield per acre assumed in this estimate, 8 to 13½ bushels, is nothing compared with the yield that would be produced under a proper system of farming, the average yield per acre in other countries being not less than 28 to 32 bushels. Experiments carried on in the Government farms have proved that irrigation with a proper system of manuring more than trebles the average Indian yield, and there can hardly be a doubt that farming in India would improve all along the line directly it became the interest of the Indian peasant to materially increase his production." And in treating of the capability of increased wheat production in India, the Hon. Major Baring, in para. 168 of the Financial Statement for 1883-84, says:—"Some high authorities are of opinion that under favourable conditions as to the prospect of a market, it would be possible to raise in India considerably the amount of wheat available for export, that is to say, to increase it to about 40 million cwts. There can be no doubt that very large quantities of land are awaiting cultivation, especially in the Punjab, Burma, Assam, and the Central Provinces. In the eastern districts of the Central Provinces the new lines of railway will now open out a very large tract of wheat-producing country, which is to a great extent time has been unable to find a market for its surplus produce, owing to defective means of communication." In para. 167 of the Financial Statement, Major Baring takes the present total yield of wheat in India at 9 crops, and assumes that if the crops may, he adds, be roughly said that about one million tons are available for export. If to this present yield we add the further 6½ million tons the country is capable of producing, and bearing in mind the fact that the increased railway facilities are long be produced, we arrive at a total yield of 13 million tons, of which, according to the above estimate, only 2 million tons would be available for export. The Chamber, however, does not appear to consider that the surplus of this vast yield only 2 million tons would be available for export without trenching on the food supply of the people, for it is a well-known fact that the consumption of wheat in India is not large, the bulk of the inhabitants subsisting on cheaper staples. On the contrary, it believes that a very large proportion of the total yield would be exported and the requirements of England are long could be more than supplied. India alone, if the railway facilities districts were opened out, and cheap communication between them and the coast established. That a vast amount of wheat is held in India is apparent from the fact that, even in the most remote parts of communications, the export could rise from 2,195,550 cwts. in 1880 to 7,444,449 cwts. in 1881, and again to 19,883,530 cwts. in 1882, or more than one-half of England's total import of wheat from America in the year 1881, and this enormous and appreciable rise in the price of wheat in the country. Although the processes of American are superior to those of Indian agriculture, and the yield per acre is larger, yet the cost of production in this country, moreover, is wherever opened out, as well supplied as America is with daily telegraphic intelligence as to the course of European markets, and merchants at up-country stations can as easily by telegraph sell their produce in Liverpool or Mincing Lane, at a price covering railway and sea freight, as if they were in Bombay or London. It appears to the Chamber that railway facilities and particularly low rates of carriage, are chiefly required to enable India to compete successfully with America for the wheat supply of Europe.

In this paragraph the Railway Company observe that India has had no similar incentive to the development of her grain production, which the great and rapid extension of railways has given to America; and in this view the Chamber entirely concurs. It is the great want of railway facilities in India which is retarding the development of the country, and it is these facilities which the mercantile communities of India demand, and are entitled to expect. Down to a recent date, the people grew wheat, and every other description of produce for which the land was suitable, but they had no markets for their produce; and it may be said that, in these circumstances, the crops were then grown in view of the supply of their own wants. It was not, indeed, until the opening of the Suez Canal that the export of wheat to Europe became practicable. For many years it was believed and was well known that wheat was extensively cultivated in India, but the efforts of the Chamber to open out an export trade by small experimental shipments *viz* the Cape were not successful. The export trade may, for all practical purposes, be said to date from the year 1873, when the export duty was abolished. The exports from India in the official year 1873-74 amounted to 1,755,954 cwts. The next impetus which the trade received was in September 1875, when the G. I. P. grain rates were considerably reduced. The exports in the following year 1876-77 rose to 2,498,285 cwts.; they were interfered with during the next three years by the famine in Southern India. In the year ending 31st March, 1881, they amounted to 7,444,449 cwts., in 1882 to 19,883,520 cwts., and in 1883 to 14,151,765 cwts., while for the five months ending 31st July, 1883, they were larger by 3,568,152 cwts. than 13,720,917 cwts. The Chamber admits that until 1875 the export of wheat was but tentative: the quality of the article was unknown, and the export affected by the prices obtained. It is, however, no longer tentative, for the quality of Indian wheat is now as well known in the European markets as the wheat of other countries. The practice of storing in pits the surplus of years of abundant harvests arose from the cultivators having no other means, but very much less wheat would be so stored if increased railway facilities were afforded, and for two reasons,—(1) the better chance of selling, and (2) if more communications were opened there would be less necessity for storing. Storing in pits, however, although a rude method, is the best way of preserving wheat from rain and other injurious influences. The Chamber does not believe that it is the system of storing grain in pits which causes the inferior condition in which imports are often found, for it is now ascertained that wheat which has been pitted even for a year is much more free from weevil than grain stored for a similar period above ground, the inferior condition alluded to is doubtless attributable to the admixture of dirt and other foreign substances, and this the Government are being urged to stop by all their power to destroy. In connection with this practice of storing in pits, the Railway Company quote the following passage from a letter addressed by the Chamber in May, 1879, to the Famine Commission,—"In the grain-producing districts of Central India in years of abundance the more perishable descriptions of produce cease to have almost any value, indeed are often left to perish on the fields," and from the report of 1878-77 of the Commissioner of the Central Provinces,—"A run of a few good seasons is as much dreaded by the agriculturist as a failure of the crops, for his produce is then a drug in the market, and he must, in fact, be compelled to pay the rent of his land." It is needless to observe that these passages were cited by the Chamber, and by the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when they were respectively urging and showing the great necessity which existed for the opening out of the Central Provinces by means of roads and railways. In a previous part of the same letter, the Chamber, after detailing the satisfactory results which had followed from the reduction in rates made by the G. I. P. Railway Company in September 1875, remarked:—"The G. I. P. Railway Company's grain rates are still much too high, and a further reduction would, the Chamber believes, result in a yet greater expansion of the export trade. But these illustrations of the effect of reduced rates prove that even railways in India may be of little avail in fully developing the resources of the country, if the cost of the carriage of produce are not reduced to the low scale necessary to attract the produce of the districts through which they pass." Since, however, that letter was written, the Railway Company, on 1st May, 1881, increased their grain rates from 3-36 to 21-79 per cent. As regards the quality of wheat generally, it is unfortunate that the Indian wheat crop is reaped in March, and that, as the Railway Company are then busy with their cotton traffic, a large proportion of it cannot be brought down to Bombay until after the S. W. monsoon has set in, when, from exposure to rain, it becomes weevilled. It is on the other hand an advantage to the districts which the G. I. P. Railway serves as well as to the trade if these be brought down to the Port and shipped before the monsoon, arriving when stocks are depleted at home, and not, as when the harvest comes in, say, about the beginning of August. In concluding its remarks on this para. the Chamber desires to observe that nothing could prove more conclusively the great urgency which exists for increased railway facilities, not only in the shape of extensions, but in reduced railway charges from the districts to the Port, than each of the several propositions advanced by the Railway Company in para. 7 of their letter.

The Chamber in its remarks on paras. 4, 5 and 6 of the letter under acknowledgment has dealt with the present yield of wheat in India and her capabilities of increased production. For all practical purposes, the account of the Indian wheat trade given by the Government of India in paras. 153 to 191 of their Financial Statement, published in the *Gazette of India* on 17th March, 1883, may be regarded as accurate and authentic. The present yield is estimated at 9 million tons and it is stated that, under favourable conditions as to the prospects of a market, it would be possible within a few years to double the amount. In the Statement of Imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom, from all countries, given by the Railway Company in para. 21, it is shown that the total imports in 1881 amounted to 2,852,133 tons, and in 1882 to 3,208,581 tons. The Chamber, therefore, broadly asserts that India is capable of supplying not only the wants of the United Kingdom, but of producing an unlimited supply, that it is simply a question of finding a market for the producer, and that markets will be created by making branches of railways into the producing districts, and by cheapening railway communication with the coast. The figures given in para. 8 are quite capable of explanation; the exports of wheat in 1877, 1878 and 1879 having been very much restricted, on account of the famine in Southern India.

The Railway Company admit that the surplus of years of abundant harvests remain in the country, and it was, therefore, but natural that the high prices, then ruling in Europe should, even with present defective communications and high railway charges, have resulted in enormous exports in 1881 and 1882. From 291,112 tons in the first six months of 1882, however, the export dropped to 126,842 tons in the latter six months of that year. This fact, it appears to the Chamber, proves how impolitic it is on the part of the Company to maintain their present high rates. The export, in the latter half of 1882, of 126,842 tons,—no small export in itself,—might have been greatly increased if the Railway charge had been lowered to enable merchants to work to the reduced prices ruling at home. It is a trade axiom that low rates of carriage always tend to increase exports.

The Chamber regrets the misleading impressions created, and the erroneous results arrived at, by taking the rate from Jubbulpore as the basis of the G. I. P. rates generally. It is true that Jubbulpore may be taken as the extreme lead of the grain traffic originating within the system worked by your Company, but it is the point of junction with the East Indian Line, and your Directors are aware that the rates from that point are the lowest on the G. I. P. line, being so fixed as to secure the traffic which would otherwise find its way to Calcutta. The table of rates from stations on the G. I. P. line to Bombay, given on page 13, will show how different is the rate from Jubbulpore to Bombay compared with the rates from other stations on the line to Bombay.

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In connection with this practice of storing in pits, the Railway Company quote the following passage from a letter addressed by the Chamber in May, 1879, to the Famine Commission,—"In the grain-producing districts of Central India in years of abundance the more perishable descriptions of produce cease to have almost any value, indeed are often left to perish on the fields," and from the report of 1876-77 of the Commissioner of the Central Provinces,—"A run of a few good seasons is as much dreaded by the agriculturist as a failure of the crops, for his produce is then a drug in the market, and he must, in fact, be compelled to pay the rent of his land." It is needless to observe that these passages were cited by the Chamber, and by the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when they were respectively urging and showing the great necessity which existed for the opening out of the Central Provinces by means of roads and railways. In a previous part of the same letter, the Chamber, after detailing the satisfactory results which had followed from the reduction in rates made by the G. I. P. Railway Company in September 1875, remarked:—"The G. I. P. Railway Company's grain rates are still much too high, and a further reduction would, the Chamber believes, result in a yet greater expansion of the export trade. But these illustrations of the effect of reduced rates prove that even railways in India may be of little avail in fully developing the resources of the country, if the cost of the carriage of produce are not reduced to the low scale necessary to attract the produce of the districts through which they pass." Since, however, that letter was written, the Railway Company, on 1st May, 1881, increased their grain rates from 3-36 to 21-79 per cent. As regards the quality of wheat generally, it is unfortunate that the Indian wheat crop is reaped in March, and that, as the Railway Company are then busy with their cotton traffic, a large proportion of it cannot be brought down to Bombay until after the S. W. monsoon has set in, when, from exposure to rain, it becomes weevilled. It is on the other hand an advantage to the districts which the G. I. P. Railway serves as well as to the trade if these be brought down to the Port and shipped before the monsoon, arriving when stocks are depleted at home, and not, as when the harvest comes in, say, about the beginning of August. In concluding its remarks on this para. the Chamber desires to observe that nothing could prove more conclusively the great urgency which exists for increased railway facilities, not only in the shape of extensions, but in reduced railway charges from the districts to the Port, than each of the several propositions advanced by the Railway Company in para. 7 of their letter.

The Chamber in its remarks on paras. 4

...L INTELLIGENCE

...NESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

...n Stock Exchange there is no ... the quotations for the English ...funds. The position of money also ...e same. Oriental Bank shares £11 ; ...is, £23 10s. ; Mercantiles, £17 ; Hong- ...£57.

...the General Produce markets, Linseed is dull ; ...apeseed unchanged ; Wheat easier.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quieter, although prices of goods and yarns are nominally unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull. Surats quiet ; arrivals easier. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. With the exception of a further drop of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, say to 5 15-16d., there is no change in spot quotations. Good Oomra Fully Good Fair clause, October shipment *via* Canal, 4 9-16d. In New York prices for both ready and forward delivery are respectively 1-16 cent. and 6 points lower, the value of the former being 10 9-16 cents, and of the latter 10·72 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Monday..	803,000	767,000	846,000
Tuesday's receipts.	32,000	32,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept.	835,000	799,000	868,000

EXCHANGE is steady, but there is not much going on. Both buyers and sellers are waiting for the resumption of business in Calcutta to-morrow, while we shall be guided in our operations for the next few days by the sale of the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers. In all likelihood 1s. 7⅞d. or better will be obtained. Bar silver is firm at 50 15-16d. per oz., both for ready and forward delivery.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer....	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, do. do.	...1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs do. do.	...Frs. 2·09½ to 2·09¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet. 4 per cents. Rs. 98½ to Rs. 98 9·16 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102⅔ to Rs. 102⅞.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and Press shares are in some demand at Rs. 782½. Berars have advanced to Rs. 600, and Mofussils to Rs. 410. Mill stock is in improved demand, and rates in several instances are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Bombay and Burmah Tradings are inquired for at Rs. 4,425 per share.

COTTON.—Owing to the declining tendency of the home and American markets there is a weak feeling here, and exporters are doing very little, either on the spot or for forward delivery. Spot prices are only Re. 1 lower, but in New Cotton business is practicable at about Rs. 2 per candy under the rates asked yesterday. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee.....	F.G. Rs.	177
Do.	Good ,,	171
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	165-166
Dholleras	F.G. ,,	177
Do.	Good ,,	170-171
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	164
Western	Good ,,	160
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	152
Dharwar Saw-ginned		168
Compta		150
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good ,,	211-212 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee.....	Good ,,	183-1-32Feb.Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good ,,	150 Dec.-Jany.
Do. do.	F.G. ,,	157 ,,

LINSEED is easier, and small transactions on the spot have taken place at Rs. 5-11 per cwt. There is a better inquiry for the New Crop, and a sale for about 5,000 cwts. for April-May delivery is reported at Rs. 5-6½.

RAPESEED is in limited request, and prices are a shade lower. Guzerat, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-1 per cwt. ; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12 ; Brown Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14.

WHEAT remains quiet with a further drop in prices. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26 ; Laskari, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25 ; Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½.

FREIGHTS are quiet at yesterday's quotations. Liverpool *via* Canal 18s. 9d. for Weight ; 21s. 3d. for Measurement. Marseilles and Genoa Rs. 12½ for Seeds and Wheat ; Rs. 15 for Cotton.

IMPORTS.—In *Grey Piece-goods* there is rather more doing, but as stocks are heavy, prices are barely maintained.

In *Yellow Metal Braziers* there is a weaker feeling apparent, and about 150 cases to arrive have been sold at Rs. 34½ per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	120,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	623
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	557½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	880
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	..	42
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,020
BudrieraMf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Coorla Mills	900	50	1,000	Rs. 40	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	530
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	847½
Framji Petit Mf'g. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	880
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	630
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,085
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,180
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	540
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. .	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jowraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,035
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	975
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,035
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	131
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	2,900
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	240
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,550
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,030
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,030
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	702½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	320
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	310
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	922xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	505
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	15p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	375
Bollary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	64
Bombay Cotton Press.	300	500	500	..	1,000
Coimba Press Co	500	1,850	1,850	50	1,210
Dholleria P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,350
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,500xd
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	..	330
Mutiusti Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 45	410
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	210xd
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	382½
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 53	530xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co ..	450	00		65	790

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	782½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	14,400	Rs. 14	372½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	139 14-6	do.	25
Ditto ..	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto ..	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares...	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	68
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	11 0 / 101
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,425
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	885
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3550
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	112
Cama Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	85
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. s.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	322
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold Mfg Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	110xd
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	23	Rs. 1	19
Thacker & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	200	all	..	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. A. Siemaun, and 40 deck passengers.

THE steamer Principia, 1,790 tons, Captain M. H. Keraish, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kurrachee, (14th October), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Searle, Mrs. A. G. Mallock, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Schenkel, Miss Lutez, Miss Vogel, Revd. Mr. Schaul, Revd. Mr. Schaible, Mr. Limback, Miss Rinh, and 14 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 935 tons' Captain O. B. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. F. S. Lawry, Captain E. M. Alexander, Khan Sahib Dinshaw Dossaboy, Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee, Mrs. Dinshaw and three children, Ashabai, Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, and 73 deck.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, 2,131 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Australia, &c., with the Australian and China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to London—Mr. W. Hair, and Miss Williams. From Melbourne to London—Mr. Payne. From Glenely to Gravesend—Rev. M. Lloyd. From Singapore to London—Mr. Lawrence. From Sydney to Bombay—Dr. Holman, Mr. Ray, Mr. Caldecoll, Lieut. Minchin, and Major Bell. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. A. Cheke, Col. F. S. Cherry, Major and Mrs. Tait, Mr. Sleeman, Mr. E. D. M. Hooper. From Glenely to Bombay—Rev. Maitland, and Archdeacon Doe. From Shanghai to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Hugguos. From Penang to Bombay—Mr. Home. From Calcutta to Bombay—Mr. Campbell. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Kemknecht, and seven deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Culna (s).....	Sanders	Calcutta, Sept. 22.
	Rosetta (s).....	Brady	Sydney, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Malda (s)	Brown.....	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Mecca, Mitchell, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Principia, to London.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kutch Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
12 Nerbudda (s).....Lang ..... Bombay, Sept. 20.
13 Ailsa .....Allen .....Liverpool, June 29.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 12.—Steamers Clan Cameron, Rarpootana, Shahzada and Commilla. Barque John Davie.
Oct. 13.—Steamer City of Edinburgh. Barque Glandinorwig.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—5 packages padlocks, Abdoolhoosein Heptoolabhoy.
Nubia s—25 packages paper, Jamasjee and Co.
Aston Hall s—9 cases sheet iron, Leal Bates and Co ; 2,200 casks hard spelter, Hemraj Khimjee ; 101 cases yellow metal sheets, 30 cases copper sheets, and 50 cases soap, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 302 pigs lead and 2,246 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja ; 45 cases yellow metal sheets, Bonn, Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Canara s—7 packages soap, Tyebally Sooltanally ; 25 casks fuse, Mahamedally Noorbhoy ; 12 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 10 boxes brandy, 30 boxes claret, 5 boxes orange bitters, and 3 cases beer, F. Fischera nd Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Chandernagor s—50 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—324 cwts coir yarn. Pusrhotum Dewjee ; 1,000 cwts rice, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 1,400 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 1,050 cwts bones, Jafferbhoy Purdhan ; 800 cwts bones, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 180 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsee and Co ; 52 bales wool, Mottie Jaitha ; 40 bales wool, E. Daly and Co ; 102 bales cotton waste, James Scott ; 39 bales hemp, Hajee Harroon Esmail ; 40 bales rags, Jewraj Goculdass ; 58 bales rags, Asur Jaitha ; 857 cwts bones, Casaun Mahomed ; 400 cwts rice, Dewjee Damiee ; 150 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Canara s—2 bales carpets, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 390 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Principia s—240 coir cots, Trimondass Lowjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 506 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts bones, Mahamed Allana ; 1,969 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 2,400 cwts bones, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 1,839 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co ; 4 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Rambhoj Gunchund ; 2 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Moordhur Mohonlall ; 284 cwts m.-o'-p. shells, David Sassoon and Co ; 195 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 341 cwts senna leaves, Suriff Sallaymahamed ; 9,000 cwts bones, A. Biascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Florida s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Lady Dalhousie s—2,200 cwts linseed and 832½ cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Lombardy s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Lombardy s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co. 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—1,600 cwts wheat and 3,190 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Chandernagor s—2,000 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers ; 446 cwts jowaree, B. S. Caparia ; 1,999½ cwts mowra flowers, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR SUEZ.
Canara s—390 cwts pepper, 20 pots koolfa oil, and 58 packages silk, E. L. Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 18th October 1883.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point.....	76·4
Relative humidity of Air.....	808
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 9).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	87·5
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)..	78·0
General Direction of Wind* .....ENE, NE. WNW.	NNE, N, E,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	198
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during the month	1·20
" " " year	80·12

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.
Campbell, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Nasirabad.

OCTOBER 17.
Holmes, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Satara.
Fisher, Lieut.-Col., 13th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Rajkot.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.
Lawrey, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., to join, to Kurrachee.
Jones, Lieut., 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 18.
Members wishing to compete in the Western Indian Rifle Association competition are requested to send in their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. The Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. Meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.
Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.
By order, A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.
The services of Surg. E. H. Dobson are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Assam.
11th Oct.—The services of the two military officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Assam for employment as Commdts. of the Frontier Police Corps, Assam :—Lieut. W. F. C. C. Plowden, 5th Bengal Cavy ; Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, 13th N. I.
10th Oct.—The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, B.D., Offg. Sr. Chap of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establt. are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by the Rev. G. G. Gillan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Lieut. P. A. Watson, Bom. S. C. Wing Officer, 20th Regt. of Bombay N. I., is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, vice Lieut. C. G. Harris.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut. Henry Francis Kelly Waldron, East Surrey Regt., Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy.,—14th August 1882.
Punjaub Frontier Force—2nd Punjaub Infantry. —Lieut. C. Davidson, North Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, from 17th Sept. 1883.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major W. B. Birch, B. S. C., 2nd Asst. Supdt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, (p.a.) for 1 year and 269 days.
Lieut. B. Duff, B. S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 9th N. I., (p. a.) for 1 year, embarking on or after 13th Nov.
Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. R. Wintle, Infy, is granted furlough in India, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Surg. G. A. Cones has been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, furlough (m. c.) for 273 days.
The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—
To be Major Capt. Frank Ranken Cave Voyle,—9th Oct. 1883.
It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H. M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified :—From 14th June, 1883, in the room of Col. R. Murray, B. S. C., succeeded to the Col's allowance, Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Richard Barter, C.B., B.S.C.
Mr. K. Martin, Assist. Engr. Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment.
The services of Messrs. W. Legate, Assist. Engr, 1st Class, and J. W. Peacock, Assist. Engr. 2nd Class, Indian Marine, who have absented themselves without leave, are dispensed with, dated 9th Sept., 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Maj. T. J. Williance, R. E., Exec. Engr, 1st Grade is appointed to officiate as Suptdg. Engr. and Secy to the Chief Commr. of Assam in the P. W. D. during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut-Col J. M. McNelle, RE, or until further orders.
Mr. W. C. Rennie, Exec. Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem., Railway Branch, is transferred from the Estab under the Govt. of Bengal to that under the Director-Genl. of Railways.
Mr. C. H. Croudace, Exec. Engr. 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Estab under the Chief Commr., Assam, to that under the Govt. of Bengal, for employment in the Railway Branch.
The services of Mr. M. J. Monckton, Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, temporary rank, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. for employment in the Maywar State.

SURVEY OF INDIA.
Mr. G. L. Fleming, Assist Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for 6 months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Lieut A. L. Mein, R. E., Temporary Exec. Engr. is transferred from the Meerut Command, Mily Works, to be Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
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AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square ...	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..	6	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.
HARRISON—September 18, at Brockley, Kent, the wife of H. Harrison, of Dwaarka Kattywar, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.
LANG—October 17, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Walter Lang, of a son.
THOMPSON—October 17, at Parel, the wife of Thomas Thompson, Foreman, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
LATCHFORD—October 7, at Calcutta, Ranikhet, the wife Surgeon-Major Leachford, A.M.D., of a daughter.
MASON—October 11, at Hingoli, the wife of Captain H. M. Mason, 2nd Cavalry Hyrabad Contingent, of a daughter.
RYAN—October 12, at Tundla, the wife of M. Ryan, E. I. Railway, of a son.
STERN—October 12, at Gorakpur, the wife of the Rev. H. Stern, C.M.S., of a daughter.
WARD—October 13, at Calcutta, the wife of W. W. Ward, I.G.S.N. Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES
HARDING—SCOTLAND—October 10, at Rurki, Francis Henry Harding, B.C.S., to Helena Mary, Scotland (Lenal, daughter of William Scotland, of Caledon Cottage, Rurki.
RENNY—CARDEN-ROAD—October 9, at Chaubuttia, Kumaon, George Blakiston Renny, B.S.C., eldest son of Major-General, G. A. Renny, V.C., Retired List, R. A., to Harriett Charlotte Carden-Noad.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

THE Chamber of Commerce has addressed a very forcible remonstrance to the G. I. P. Railway Company in regard to its shortcomings so far as the requirements of the wheat trade are concerned. The Chairman of the Railway Company in June last admitted that the line was absolutely blocked, the Traffic Manager reporting that there were 250,000 bags of wheat awaiting transit which he had not engine-power to move. He estimated that it would require fully half a million extra capital to provide the additional engines, sheds, and workshops which were needed. This being the state of the case, the month of May, the busiest period of the year, was chosen to send over a hundred engines, a fourth of the Company's whole supply, into the workshops for repair. The Chamber very naturally points out that with a little management a portion of these repairs might have been effected a little later on during the slack season. However, it is a comfort to know that, with the sanction of Government, sixty additional engines have been ordered, and some at least of them are expected to arrive shortly. The Chamber does not allude to the fact, but we have it from the best authority, that it is one thing to indent upon the English workshops for a large number of railway engines, and quite another to get the order executed within a reasonable number of years. The railways of India will never be sufficiently "horsed" until factories are established in this country where engines can be turned out in adequate number as they are needed. But this is by the way. A statement by the Chairman of the G. I. P. is quoted by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Chamber, from which it appears that in 1881 the Board applied again and again for engines to meet the demands of the growing traffic. But instead of getting the sanction for the fifty for which they applied, they were only allowed ten or twelve. More recently, they applied for 103 in addition, and after long delays they got the sanction for fifty, which will not be ready for a year and a half. The public would be more inclined to sympathise with the Railway Company if it showed itself more thorough in dealing with the difficulties thrown in its way. But it really seems to take a perverse pleasure in throwing difficulties in its turn in the way of the trade. In a letter addressed by the Board of Directors to the Under-Secretary of State, it is fatuously argued that it is impossible for Indian wheat to compete with that of America, whether the railway charges are reduced or not. The document which we publish this morning examines this theory, and disposes of it. It is not the business of the G. I. P. Railway Company to decry the chief source of its own traffic, but to do all that lies in its power to sustain and augment the trade of the country. The Chamber, we are glad to see, agrees with the Board in regard to the necessity of a more rapid development of Indian railway communications, and that it approves of the system of limited guarantees as the best means of securing the necessary capital for the construction of additional railways. The Chamber also urges that the G. I. P. line should be doubled from Bhosawul to Nagpore, and wherever else that step may be necessary. Pointing to the fact that the inordinately high rates charged for the wheat carried gave a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, or 10 per cent. for the year, while the trade itself could hardly be carried on at a profit, the Chamber argues that sound policy would dictate a more liberal system which would encourage exports and make them larger and more regular in the future. In this view we fully concur.

WE see that our old friend, Colonel Prendergast Walsh, has been formulating a scheme for the formation of a *corps d'élite* of gentlemen who have been unable to get into the Army or to obtain an opening in any other more lucrative walk of life. There is no doubt that the idea of a corps of gentlemen is one which is surrounded with many romantic associations and traditions. We have visions of the Scotch gentlemen archers at the French Courts who have been immortalized in various military novels. Every one feels that such a corps would have the pluck, physique, and intelligence to undertake any duty, however dangerous, however difficult. Any general officer in the field would be glad to have a disciplined corps of gentlemen soldiers in his fighting line. There is no question, then, that such a corps would be valuable to the State, and if, as Colonel Walsh proposes, the pay, pension, and promotion should be the same as in the other regiments, the cost to the country would be no more than that of ordinary soldiers. Now, what inducements are held out to the young gentlemen? That they should in course of time, possibly, be promoted from the ranks ; and so these corps would eventually be entirely officered by those who had passed through the ranks : and that they should be allowed to compete at the annual examination for commissions up to the age of 26, and after having done four years' service, up to the age of thirty. As regards the promotion from the ranks, only a limited number could ever hope for anything of the kind ; and so failing that, the gentleman soldier would have to serve on for eight or twelve, or even twenty-one years, on the same pay as his less aristocratic fellow-soldiers in the regular Army. At the end of that time, if he had qualified for a pension, he would receive one shilling per diem, hardly enough to keep a middle-aged gentleman (with relations in good positions) in a suitable manner. If he only serves for a short period he will get four pence a day for a few years.

The prospects of this career are, we imagine, hardly sufficient to prevail on those young gentlemen who, to quote Colonel Walsh's words, are proficient in riding, racquets, cricket, rifle-shooting, and walking, to accept it. Riding, racquets, and rifle-shooting are as a rule accomplishments attained by those whose parents are in a position to give them a good education, and afford them expensive am

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED NEW TOWN HALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

A scheme for the construction of a Town Hall on the Ridge, at an estimated cost of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, was formally sanctioned to-day at a meeting of the Municipal Committee. The amount will be raised by debentures at six per cent. The scheme now sanctioned differs very materially from that originally proposed, which excited so much opposition at the time. The Committee was unanimous in sanctioning the present scheme. It is estimated that the hall will pay for itself in eighteen years, after which it will give a clear annual profit to the Municipality of, at the lowest computation, six thousand rupees. The decision of the Committee has given great satisfaction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CETEWAYO.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

News from the Cape states that Cetewayo has voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Resident, and that he has arrived in Natal territory.

CONGRESS OF LIBERALS AT LEEDS.

A great Congress of Liberals is to be held at Leeds to-day, with the view of promoting extension of the franchise.

THE GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.

CAIRO, OCT. 16.

The German Cholera Commission starts for India next week.

THE MORMONS AND THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAWS.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16.

The Governor of Utah has reported to the United States Government that the Mormons are conspiring to nullify the anti-polygamy laws, and recommends that military should be employed to enforce respect for the law.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.

A shock of earthquake took place at Chios to-day, destroying many houses and injuring several people.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, outward bound for Bombay, left here to-day.

COLOMBO, OCT. 17.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester market has been quieter.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ French Rentes	107¾
Bar Silver	50 15-16d.

Arrivals.—Orion, Memluke, and China.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, October 16.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	85·5

THE Madras mails missed the train at Raichore yesterday, and consequently none were received in Bombay.

A DISTURBANCE took place at Delhi on Oct. 13 between the Hindus and Mahomedans, owing to the latter threatening to kill two cows for the Eed festival. Four men were injured. The police occupied the city in force.

IT is reported that Dr. Cunningham, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, will retire from the service in March next, when Dr. A. J. Payne, who lately officiated for him, will succeed him.

BRIGADE SURGEON G. BIDIE, C.I.E., has been ordered to Calcutta as a representative of Madras at the Calcutta Exhibition.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay branch of the Theosophical Society was held yesterday in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to hear an address on the progress of Theosophy in India and Ceylon, by Colonel Olcott, the founder of the order in this country. Dr. Pandurang Gopal, the president of the Bombay branch, in a few introductory remarks, announced to the meeting the arrival of Colonel Olcott in Bombay on a tour of inspection and inquiry, anticipating the pleasure with which, he thought, his address would be listened to by all those present. Colonel Olcott commenced a review of the progress of the order, with a vindication of it from the attacks which had recently been made in some of the american journals. He informed the meeting of the arrival of the gentleman sitting by his side, Mr. Brown, the representative of the London branch of the Society, who had come not on a passing visit to, but to pass his life in, this country in furthering the interests of Theosophy. In noticing the progress of the order, Colonel Olcott mentioned that there were now in existence 82 branches of the society, 73 in India and 9 in Ceylon, one of the latter of which is composed entirely of Buddhist priests. Mr. Brown next addressed the meeting on the result of the movement in London, explaining the objects which Theosophy aimed at. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Colonel Olcott and Mr. Brown.

THE programme of the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta, the *Pioneer* notes, contains one significant variation from the established order of things. The guards of honour will be furnished by the Native troops and the British infantry; the Volunteers do not appear. "Either His Excellency has been moved to take this step spontaneously as a dignified protest against the spirit that has been abroad, or it must be assumed that, notwithstanding the disclaimers published, the Volunteers refuse to muster for the occasion." The first explanation is perhaps the most probable; but it seems a pity to snub the whole Volunteer corps for the indiscreet vapourings of a few feather-headed members, whose disloyal talk would certainly never recommend itself to the acceptance of the majority.

THE Lahore paper says that frontier rumours have it that the chief object of the Persian mission to Kabul is to persuade the Ameer Abdul Rahman to divide his kingdom with Ayoub Khan; Ayoub taking Cabul and Kandahar, and Abdul Rahman, Balkh and Herat. "We give the above merely as a frontier rumour; and there seems to be some reason for believing it to be the general impression in Kabul itself, although, of course, even in this case, it may be wide of the mark."

COLONEL T. CADELL, V.C., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair, arrives in Calcutta on return from furlough in England at the end of this month.

MAJOR T. J. WILLANS, R.E., has been appointed Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel McNeile.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* declares that he would be "glad to see Mr. Crawford let loose for six months on the Bombay Municipality with extended powers, and a substantial surplus behind him. Were such to happen, I verily believe we should soon see a decided improvement in the state of our roads, sanitation, and water-supply, all of which stand in no small need of a capable hand at the head of affairs."

CAPTAIN HENT, R. N., who has been for some time at Simla discussing with the Military Department various details connected with the reorganisation of the Indian Marine, has returned to Bombay, and the results of the conference are published in the *Gazette of India*, which gives a long gradation list of the officers. All future appointments, it is announced, will be made by the Secretary of State; and applications from candidates in this country are to be forwarded through the Government of India. In the table of precedence Marine Commanders stand below Under-Secretaries to the Government in the Civil List—which is perhaps not rating them in that respect too highly, but as some measure of solatium Commanders receive the honorary title of Captain: a distinction assigned equally to the eight officers of the Indian Navy holding appointments on shore, including the Port Officer at Aden. The posts of Port Officers at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Akyab, Aden, and Moulmein, and those also of Assistant Port Officers at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, and the post of Conservator of the River [illegible] by Marine officers, but the tenure of office both in port and on shore is limited to five years. Marine guards on board the Indian Government vessels, when required, will be furnished by the Native Army. Finally, all the vessels will hoist the Blue Ensign with the Star of India in the fly as the distinguishing badge.

WE have received the "Bombay Quarterly Civil List," corrected to the 1st October.

A RANGOON telegram states that Captain Luck of the steamer Britannia, bound from Moulmein to Bombay with timber, died suddenly from apoplexy.

KING THEEBAW is reported to be bent on another expedition to reduce the Shan Chiefs to subjection. Financial difficulties continue, but the re-establishment of monopolies is given up; lotteries are to be started instead.

MR. GEORGE HART, Sir James Fergusson's able and popular Private Secretary, is expected here, the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, by next mail-steamer, and will at once rejoin his appointment. "Mr. Hart stood in much need of rest and change of air, and it is to be hoped that his six months' leave in Europe will have restored him to that strength which is so necessary to so incessant a worker. He is now the only remnant of Sir James's original staff—Captain Christopher, Colonel Stracey, Dr. Waters, Major Currie, Captain Claremont, and Captain Fergusson having left within the last two years, and Captain the Hon'ble F. Somerset leaves by to-day's mail for England to resume his place in the Guards. Against these officers personally nothing can be said; but it is commonly remarked here and in Poona that Sir James Fergusson has not received that support from his staff which rendered the rule of His Excellency's predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, socially popular."

MR. J. B. FULLER, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, has submitted his annual report on the production of cotton in those provinces for the year ending March 31 last, from which it appears that the total area under cotton decreased by 2·2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, and that during the last three years the area of land so occupied has decreased to the extent of 9 per cent. The districts in which the decrease is most noticeable are Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshungabad, and Bilaspur, where cotton, it appears, is being gradually ousted by wheat, "for the production of which the soil and climate are more suitable," and in Nagpur where linseed is taking the place of cotton. In Wardha and Nimar, on the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the area of land under cotton cultivation, and there is no sign of decrease in Chindwarra. These latter districts are described as "particularly well fitted for the production of cotton, enjoying a rainfall of moderate amount and abounding in black soil which overlies rock and is better drained than the deep alluvial soil of the Nerbudda valley." The character of the crop of last season was rather better than that of the year preceding, but not comparable to that of 1880-81, which was "one of the best that have been gathered in late years." The value of the cotton crop of the Provinces, according to the Director of Agriculture's returns, is put down at over 47 lakhs; but the Chief Commissioner says it would not perhaps be very unsafe to raise it to nearly 60 lakhs.

Apropos of the opening of the Matheran season, a correspondent of an up-country paper refers to the project, talked of some time since, for constructing a steam tramway up the hill:—

As trains run at present the ascent to and descent from Matheran have to be accomplished in the hottest hours of the day, and occupy, for ladies who cannot ride, at least a couple of hours. I understand that a steam tramway from Narel to Matheran could be constructed at a cost of something under Rs. 30,000; and I am told that the engineering difficulties to be grappled with in making the line are by no means insuperable. This being the case, I wonder that some of our numerous company promoters have long ere now turned their thoughts in this direction. The project would be certain to find strong support in Bombay society, and its success would thus be secured; and I venture to say that such an enterprise would prove in the end tenfold more remunerative than most of the petty concerns which are now being converted into limited liability companies in this city.

THE rumour that in the event of Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind, retiring, he will be succeeded by Mr. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government, does not meet with the approval of the *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent, who remarks:—

Mr. Gonne may be possessed of sufficient ability for any post under Government for which he has had adequate training; but it is in this very respect that his qualification is conspicuous by its absence. He has been, I believe, in the Secretariat for the last quarter of a century, and though all that may be desired as a reviewing officer, it cannot be denied that such a training is not the best calculated for the actual conduct of administrative work. The emoluments which Mr. Gonne has drawn throughout his career must have entitled him to a high place in Mr. Cotterell Tupp's "list of merit," as he was the recipient of pay equal to that of a Judge of the High Court, or a Revenue Commissioner, at a time when his contemporaries drew the meagre salary of an Assistant Collector. He cannot therefore complain now at being superseded for posts higher than that which he at present occupies by men such as are to be found among the collectors, who, on small incomes, have passed through the proper stages of service, and in this climate are pupillage in such climate as might fall to their lot, whilst he basked in the sunshine of head-quarters, drawing treble their pay. To these indeed it would be unjust unduly to hamper the appointments to be barred to them by such an appointment as is now spoken of with regard to Sind. Among the Revenue Commissioners Mr. Arthur Crawford stands pre-eminent as a suitable successor to Mr. Erskine.

IN the course of a discussion of the Pacific Islands annexation question, in the Victorian Parliament, Mr. Cooper urged the House to arrive at a decision for strengthening the hands of the Government, which would awaken a reciprocal sentiment throughout all the colonies. "We should," he said, "impress upon the British Government that unless they were prepared to take some action the colonies would be compelled most reluctantly to consider, in their own defence and in the interests of their future, the question of separation from England." The remark was received with unanimous disapproval, and three or four members, who afterwards spoke, warmly repudiated any idea that the colonies and Great Britain should be separated. Mr. Cooper afterwards felt that some explanation was necessary, and before the debate concluded he said that he would be the last to suggest separation. What he did desire to urge was that if the annexation of the islands by France was carried out, and the convicts of France were sent there, it would awaken such a thought in the minds of the people of this country. Mr. Service further dealt with this phase of the question in the following terms:—"I rise to give effect to the expression of feeling already made by some hon. members, that this House and this country have no sympathy with that idea—although they have great sympathy with the feeling in the mind of the hon. member for Creswick—but that they are loyal to the backbone. (Cheers.) We cannot expect the old people at home to be so ready to be rushed into a new departure as some of us seem to consider necessary in such a case as this. I may, however, venture to say it is really necessary. The French having already passed a law to send their convicts to these islands, it is important that special and energetic action should be taken by the Imperial Government to prevent it."

THE position of the French in regard to China, *Truth* remarks, shows what a vast amount of harm may be done by allowing ambitious mischief-makers, anxious to play a great part, to acquire power for ever so short a time. "We have been paying dearly for the Jingo trash of our Conservatives. In France the Orleanists—or, I suppose that they would call themselves now the Legitimists—had the Government in their hands under Marshal MacMahon, and they inaugurated a 'spirited' foreign policy. Amongst their feats they meddled in Cochin China. The present Ministry found itself heir to this *damnosa hereditas*. Nothing is more easy than not to interfere in other people's affairs, nothing more difficult than to draw back when once this sort of silly interference has commenced. Hence the trouble in which the French Ministry has found itself. France has absolutely nothing to gain by fighting Black Flags and Yellow Flags in the far East, and even supposing that she were to vanquish the Chinese, what next? Fortunately, Ministries depend upon Parliamentary majorities, and Deputies depend upon their constituents. No war can be undertaken by France without a direct vote of the Chamber, and such a vote those who compose the Chamber dare not give."

ACCORDING to official statistics recently published, the total value of diamonds found in Griqualand West during the last eleven years amounts to over twenty-six millions sterling. At present the yield of diamonds from the mines averages three and a quarter millions sterling per annum, and no diminution whatever is reported in the yield of the mines. It would be interesting to ascertain to what extent the market value of diamonds has been influenced by the enormous production of South Africa since 1872.

A DISCUSSION which will interest all churchgoers is being carried on in the home Church paper, the *Guardian*, on "the place of the sermon." There are the usual three alternatives, and there seem many excellent arguments in favour of having the sermon at the end, in the middle, and at the beginning of the service respectively. There was an old Scotch divine who used to feel much thankfulness "that Sunday came at the end instead of in the middle of the week and death at the close instead of at the commencement of life, thereby giving us time to prepare for that holy day and that solemn event," and similarly some of the *Guardian's* correspondents rejoice in the ordinary arrangement, whereby the sermon is reserved for the end of the service, as there is thus time for "the mind of the preacher to be spiritually prepared." On the other hand, the weakness of the flesh has to be considered, and there is no denying that a preacher has more chance of getting the attention of his congregation at the beginning than at the end of service. It is not so much that the service "needs the aid of a preceding oration" as that the preceding service sometimes puts the oration at an unfair disadvantage. In any case, however, a charity sermon would still, the *Pall Mall Gazette* supposes, be reserved for the end. According to another correspondent, there is a growing "reticence and frigidity" in this matter, and preachers nowadays are more concerned to "touch the hearts" than to "open the purses" of their audience; but things would be even worse if the man who was moved by "a stirring sermon" to loose his purse-strings had all the rest of the service to tie them up again.

Truth is of opinion that the authorities at Scotland Yard are mistaken in their objection to arming policemen with revolvers, "for those constables who are on lonely beats in the suburbs are put at a very unfair disadvantage if called upon, with a truncheon, to arrest a burglar who is armed with a revolver. Is there any reasonable probability of the constable shooting an innocent man? If, on the other hand, he shoots a burglar, he is performing a most useful act, and saving the country a considerable sum of money in keeping the rascal." The same paper states that the authorities in Vienna have determined to equalise the conditions between the disturbers and protectors of the public peace in that city, and have decided to arm the police with breach-loading carbines in addition to the sabre which they already carry.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL RICHARD BARTER, C.B., who obtains a good service pension in the room of Colonel R. Murray (succeeded to colonel's allowance), distinguished himself at the siege of Delhi and in the campaign which followed, and was badly wounded at the action of Badli-ke-Serai. He also assisted at the battle of Ahmed-Khel in the late Afghan war.

COLONEL O. R. STOKES, R.A., has resumed command of the Allahabad station, on return from leave.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers, who go to Quetta, have been ordered to supply themselves with poshteens in lieu of waddod coats, the latter being pronounced unsuited to cavalry.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* is given to understand that as yet it is by no means settled that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. "It is a pity that General Hardinge's term of office cannot be extended, as he has done much for the local Army, and his strict sense of justice has made him very popular in the service. Socially, also, he has done his duty with great acceptance."

THE Indian Government steamer Clive, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, will sail on the 20th instant for Aden, with eight officers, three ladies, seven children, one warrant officer and wife, 18 native officers, 791 rank and file, 113 women, 117 children, 106 followers, and eight horses of the 4th Regiment, N.I. (Bombay Rifles); one officer, one lady, one child, one warrant officer, wife, and three children, six followers, and one horse of the Commissariat Department; one officer, one lady, one child, two warrant officers, one woman, one child, and four followers, Medical Department; one officer of the York and Lancaster Regiment; and some details. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. F. P. Forteath, one son and two daughters, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. S. Seton and three daughters, Major F. F. Comy, Lieut. W. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Quinton and daughter, W. J. Peyton, Lieut. C. Whyte, and Surg. C. Monks, of the 4th Regiment N. I.; Captain and Mrs. Radcliffe and child, of the Commissariat Department; Surg. Major and Mrs. Holmes and child, of the Medical Department; and Lieut. H. S. Smyth, of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

WE (*Englishman*) hear on very good authority that the India Office has no intention of reducing the periods of service in the Staff Corps of the grades of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel by two years as had been suggested. The chief difficulty in the way of the reform seems to be that it would bring officers up to their colonel's allowance at 36, instead of 38 years' service, and thus increase the Home charges. The Royal Engineer officers have, however, by means of memorials brought to bear on the War Office, caused that department to take up the question as it affects them, and if they succeed in their efforts, no doubt the India Office will find it difficult to maintain its present unaccommodating attitude.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on 5th October, Private Joseph Stratton, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—"Stealing money, the property of a comrade, in that at Poona, on 17th September, he stole from a tent on the Wanowrie Rifle Range seven currency notes, value rupees ninety-five, the property of No. 5-B-599, Colour Sergeant John Smith, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. The Court found that the prisoner was not guilty of stealing money, the property of a comrade, but was guilty of fraudulently misapplying the sum of ninety-five rupees in currency notes, the property of Colour Serjeant Smith, 2-E Y. Regiment; and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 84 days and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the sum of Rs. 95. On 12th October the court re-assembled by order of Major-General Sir John Ross, K. C. B., for the purpose of re-considering their finding. "The court having respectively considered the observations of the confirming authority, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their finding, and are of opinion that the prisoner, No. E. York. 131, Private Joseph Stratton, 2-East Yorkshire Regiment, is guilty of the charge, and now sentence the prisoner, No. E. Y. 131, Private Joseph Stratton, 2nd E. Y. Regiment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for 84 days and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the sum of Rs. 65 in respect of that amount stolen by him."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, October 16.—The barometer has ceased rising over the whole of Northern and Central India and Burma, but still rises over Bombay, Madras, and Mysore. The difference of barometric pressure is but generally, but the readings are somewhat higher in Rajputana and lower on the south-west coasts than elsewhere. The winds generally are between south-east and north-east, but are rather variable. Masulipatam reports the winter monsoon to have commenced there; and the sky is overcast over the whole of Madras and Mysore, while rather heavy rain has fallen over those provinces and the south of Bombay. The air is damper also in the south, but in the north increased dryness has occurred, and the sky is clear in the north-west. The temperature is falling fast at Madras. Rain to-day:—Salem, Negapatam, and Mangalore, 1 inch; Sibsagar, Ratnagherry, Masulipatam, and Madras, ½ inch. Previously Coimbatore had 3 inches; Madura and Colombo, 2 inches; Nellore, 1 inch; Raipur, Goa, and Calicut, ½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17th October, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·977	91·0	NE	9	0·00
Surat	·938	87·6	ENE	1	0·00
Bombay	·933	82·7	ENE	7	0·02
Ratnagherry	·913	85·5	ESE	5	0·31
Karwar	·929	78·1	N moderate.	0	1·33
Mangalore ..	·980	75·0	Calm.	2	0·79
Calicut	·952	77·6	N	10	4·33
Cochin	·969	80·5	E	1	0·33
Masulipatam	·955	83·8	ESE	6	1·08
Madras.....	·899	82·3	SE	9	3·76
Negapatam...	·892	79·9	SW	5	0·30

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on October 9:—

Rain in fair quantity fell during the past week throughout the Madras Presidency and Mysore, which has revived the dry crops; but more is still needed in some parts. In the Bombay Presidency excessive rain has caused injury in three districts of the Deccan, while in others more rain would be beneficial. In Guzerat the crops are in good condition, but in Sind the river continues low. Some damage has also been done by heavy rain in Berar, but prospects are good, and in Hyderabad remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in Marwar, and lighter showers in other parts of Rajputana and the Central India States. The crops in both Rajputana and Central India promise fair, but rain is needed in Ulwar. In Burma and Assam rice prospects are on the whole good, though in the former province the deficient rainfall of the season has injured the crop in three districts. Floods have also caused some destruction. In Bengal, the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab there has been little or no rain during the week under report, and the late rice crop of Bengal is in a precarious state. Harvesting of the kharif is going on in most parts of India, and ploughing and sowing for the rabi are also in general progress, though retarded in Bengal and Northern India by the early cessation of the rains. The outturn of the kharif is not yet known, but will probably be below average, especially in North-Western India. The condition of cattle has improved, but mild cattle-disease still prevails. Except for the prevalence of autumnal fever the public health is fair. Prices show a tendency to rise in Bengal owing to the unseasonable weather. Elsewhere they are either stationary or falling.

THE BISHOPS' CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The majority of your readers are aware that a somewhat peculiar controversy is at present raging in the upper regions of the ecclesiastical world of India. Some time ago the Bishops of the Church of England in India and Ceylon met in council in the city of Calcutta. So far as the object of that meeting has been made known to the outside world, it has been accentuated in a letter from the Bishops of the Church of England in India and Ceylon, in love and humility, to all of every race and religion therein. Upon this letter, and the remarkable reply which it has called forth from Bishop Meurin—the head of the Roman Catholic section of our Indian community—I wish, with your permission, to say a word.

Addressed to the members of the Church of England, such a letter was most appropriate and scarcely afforded matter for any controversy. Had the Church of England Bishops remained satisfied with words of greeting to their own communion, a loving response would in all likelihood have followed their loving words. That did not, however, appear sufficient to them; accordingly they proceeded in their letter to address all who name the name of Christ, though not in the Church of England, and to send them loving greeting and to pray that grace and peace might be with them, longing exceedingly to extend to them the right hand of fellowship on the basis of Catholic, that is, of primitive and apostolic order. Thus, what was at first sight an expression of kind greeting to the sects, became really an Anglican manifesto. To not a few it was at once very evident that the Bishops of the Church of England had, strangely enough, selected to forget the existence of certain Churches, and to pass unnoticed much of the ecclesiastical history of the nineteenth century, and to ignore certain very salient disturbing facts in the history of their own Church. To omit, for instance, the Tractarian movement, and all that it involves, as is done in the letter of the Bishops of the Church of England, was a bold stroke of ecclesiastical policy. On the appearance of this letter, Bishop Meurin, Vicar-Apostolic of Bombay, observing what a mistake had been committed by the Bishops of the Church of England in Calcutta, buckled on his controversial armour to do battle for his Church. We have his reply in a letter to the Bishops. It is a masterful pamphlet of about eighty pages—a fine piece of controversial writing, urbane, polished, fiercely logical, and scathingly ironical. The Vicar-Apostolic commences by saying that he assumes that the Bishops of the Church of England in conference assembled could not have forgotten the existence of the Roman Catholics of India; that far less could they have meant to exclude them and leave them outside the lines of the parties greeted in their letter. "We Catholics," says the Bishop, in a fine ironic vein, "are the most numerous and important Christian community in India." On this he proceeds, in a tone of suppressed banter, to inquire what it is that the Bishops of the Church of England possess which the Roman Catholics have not, for what they do not possess they cannot give. It is at this point the Bishop, Vicar-Apostolic, crossing over from the apologetic and defensive to the offensive, commences his attack, and smites "hip and thigh" the Church of England Bishops. His attack is really a fine feat of ecclesiastical gladiatorship, and well worth an earnest consideration. One cannot, I think, if even one wished it, remain unconcerned. One must be on the side of Bishop Meurin, as a logician. Grant the demands of the Roman Catholic Church, as Anglicans do, grant its fundamental position, and all else is detail and, logically, unassailable. Admit that its claims are heaven's arrangements, and criticism is cavil.

It may seem surprising to us now any mortal can poise himself apart on the needlelike elevation of the highest ecclesiastical dignitary of the Church of Rome. One would like to know what he really thinks of his own position. He must believe in a separateness from his kind. He must believe that he is entitled, as of divine right, to his position and authority. He must consequently believe himself justified in demanding the obedience of his fellows. He must believe that in him is something not in other men, and that he is specially related to God. Nor is he singular in this. The Emperor of all the Russias must believe in his separateness, so must the Bourbons, in fact, in their quasi-divinity. Tens of thousands of ecclesiastics in all ages have believed this indeed. Romanism is a grand solidarity. In its essence it is Imperialism. It is a heart revolt from the radicalism of the Christ of Nazareth. It is a repudiation of the democracy of the New Testament. It is a growth, and means a standing protest against the transference of power from earth to heaven, and from man the visible to God the Invisible, and from an ecclesiastical autocrat to Jesus Christ, who has been constituted by the Father head over all things to the Church. In effect, it is a protest *against* the spiritual, and *for* the material; in effect, I say, not in intention. We are not surprised, therefore, that Anglicans are drawn to the Roman Catholic Church. On certain minds the position which it assumes, and its demands, act as a spell. Wearied of controversy, tired of babbledom, vexed with worry, some minds are fascinated by its claims. Probably there are few thinking minds but wish their claims were valid. Its unique separateness is alluring. Many a thousand of hard workers and harassed dissenting clergy would hail it as a boon, could its order and methods be proved to be divinely sanctioned apostolic arrangements. Many a high-toned and finely-strung man among the Dissenters would fain, could he see his way clearly to shift the burden of personal responsibility, get above and beyond the roar of mobocracy, and the babble of tongues and the vulgarity of chapeldom, on to a divinely built platform of separateness, if such a platform there be in the world, that he might be able to look down in quiet on rabbledom. How enviable it appears to many minds! The claim is made; be our wonderment at its audaciousness what it may; admit it, and all discussion as to details is mere talk and conventionalism.

We may enter our protest against papal infallibility, or at any rate inquire into the validity of a claim so mighty. We may ask if this claim is in harmony with what may be called the genius of Christianity, as unfolded to the world by its admitted founder. We may raise an inquiry into the nature and limits of the claims and assumed authority of the Church of Rome, and then repudiate all its pretensions, and reject its basis and outworks alike. The question at issue really comes to be—does the claim of the Church of Rome admit of such proof, historic or otherwise, as is satisfactory to a mind not sophisticated by its teaching and training?

To say that the Church of Rome is, or has been, wicked, corrupt, or arrogant, a blight and not a blessing to the world, does not affect the question. That allegation, if proved, would not, and does not, disprove or weaken its high pretensions. The actual in all things seems to satirise the ideal. The more excellent the ideal the more bitter its inversion. But admit the claims of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and all controversy ends, obedience follows, to disobey is rebellion.

To us the claims and pretensions of Anglicanism have ever appeared strangely illogical, not so the claims and pretensions of the Church of Rome—at least not in the same sense. For Anglicanism the logical goal is Romanism. Of course, few men are ruled by the fiat of logic. Nevertheless all fine men, unhampered, unconventional, once on the lines of Anglicanism, run on to Rome. It was so in the case of John Henry Newman, than whose a finer, purer mind is not on earth. Arthur Clough, too, might be instanced in this connection. He was induced to throw up his Oxford fellowship and "to be led out into the wilderness" rather than be an Anglican. Out of pure conscience, that gifted man threw up his fellowship at Oriel to get rid of insincerities. Probably no class of men on earth admit into their lives more intellectual insincerities than clergymen, amidst the complexities of this complicated modern world of ours.

Now, my contention is, that Anglicanism, while denouncing mildly in some cases, and fiercely in others, the claims of the Church of Rome to the members of the Church of England, rests its claims to a like position as against all non-episcopal Churches on an authority equally untenable as the claim of the Church of Rome appears to be to them. We have Bishop Meurin on our side when we make this averment. Father Rivington, in his reply to Bishop Meurin, alleges that there is no great divergence of doctrinal platform between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England. He opines that any divergence that may be, can be explained and put out of the way. The Roman Catholic champion repudiates all this, and puts it out of court. "On reading these passages" (mentioned in the letter), Bishop Meurin observes, "one would imagine your lordships (Bishops of the Church of England) desired to base your authority for addressing us on a divine commission. But has Almighty God really commissioned your lordships, assembled in the city of Calcutta, to offer to us in his name, and as his ambassadors, a fellowship on the basis of the Anglican Church, which you believe to be the Catholic, that is, primitive and apostolic Church?"

The Roman Catholic Bishop sneers at the claims of his would-be brother Bishops of the Church of England, and goes on to say: "On the basis of the Anglican Church, which you believe to be the Catholic, that is, primitive and apostolic Church, your lordships will readily grant that if this claim be a divine commission, and your charge were to be taken in its literal sense, all those whom you have addressed would charge your lordships with having taken the name of the Lord in vain, and would apply to you the words of Ezekiel regarding the prophet of Israel who said 'The Lord saith, whereas the Lord hath not sent them,' and who have persisted to confirm what they have said." (See page 15 of pamphlet.)

To an outsider nothing seems more silly than the efforts of Anglicans to hold on to the side steps and door-ways of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical train; and more than silly, when in many instances Anglicanism becomes more Roman than Romanism itself, and, strangely, unfairly, illogically takes up an antagonistic attitude to all non-conformist bodies. Anglicanism being repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church—put on a lower level than all other sorts of Dissenters from the Church of Rome—it does seem strange to us, and more, to find Anglicans repudiating Dissenters like to themselves, and denouncing them from their pulpits. What fools Anglican clergymen are! All things rise in proof. It is simply laughable to one who knows history to hear the denunciation of Dissenters in the Anglican pulpits of Bombay and Poona. It is John Henry Newman who, in writing to Anglicans, uses the following withering words—"You are a body of yesterday; you are a drop in the ocean of professing Christians; yet you would give the law to priest and prophet; and you fancy it an humble office, forsooth, suited to humble men, to testify the very truth of Revelation to a fallen generation, or rather to almost a long bi-millenary, which has been in unalleviated traditionary error. You have a mission to teach the National Church, which is to teach the British Empire, which is to teach the world. You are more learned than Greece; you are purer than Rome; you know more than St. Bernard; you judge how far St. Thomas was right, and where he is to be read with caution, or held up to blame; you can bring to light juster views of grace, or of penance, or of invocation of saints, than St. Gregory or St. Augustine. . . . You do not follow the Bishops of the National Church; you disown its existing traditions; you are discontented with its divines; you protest against its law-courts; you shrink from its laity; you outstrip its prayer-book. You have in all respects an eclectic or an original religion of your own. You dare not stand or fall by Andrews, or by Laud, or by Hammond, or by Bull, or by Thorndike, or by all of them together. There is a consensus of divines, stronger than there is for Baptismal Regeneration or the Apostolical Succession, that Rome is, strictly and literally, an anti-Christian power; Liberals and High Churchmen in your communion in this agree with Evangelicals; you put it aside. There is a consensus against Transubstantiation besides the Declaration of the Article, yet many of you hold it notwithstanding. Nearly all your divines, if not all, call themselves Protestants, and you anathematize the name. You make the concessions to Catholics, which you do, yet remain separate from them? Who, among Anglican authorities, would speak of penance as a sacrament, as you do? Who of them encourages, much less insists upon, auricular confession, as you? Or makes fasting an obligation? Or uses the crucifix and the rosary? Or reserves the consecrated bread? Or believes in miracles as existing in your communion? Or administers, as I believe you do, extreme unction? In some points you prefer Rome, in others Greece, in others England, in others Scotland; and of that preference your own private judgment is the ultimate sanction. What am I to say in answer to conduct so preposterous? Go elsewhere, not to me, if you wish to make a proselyte. Your inconsistency, my dear brethren, is on your very front. Nor pretend that you are but executing the sacred duty of defending your own communion; your Church does not thank you for a defence which she has no dream of appropriating. You innovate on her professions of doctrine, and then you bid us love her for your innovations. You cling to her for what she denounces; and you almost anathematize us (converts to Catholicism) for taking a step which you would please her best by taking also."

And what does Archbishop Manning say as to the claims of Anglicans? This is his averment:—"From the hour I submitted to the Catholic Church, the Church of England and the Dissenting communities *alike* appeared to me to be upon the same level." Again, he says: "To be just I must say that if the Church of England be a barrier against infidelity, the Dissenters must also be admitted to a share in this office, and in the praise due to it. And in truth I do not know among the Dissenters any work like the 'Essays and Reviews,' or any Biblical criticism like that of Dr. Colenso." Again, he says: "The workings of grace are no more tokens of an ecclesiastical character or a sacramental power in the Church of England, than in the Kirk of Scotland, or in the Wesleyan connexion." "Let no one," he says, "imagine that he may still continue in the Church of England because God has hitherto mercifully bestowed His grace on him. This is no evidence that salvation is to be had by the Church of England." Once more, he says, "The working of grace in the Church of England is a truth we joyfully hold and always teach, but we as joyfully recognise the working of the Holy spirit among Dissenters of every kind. The piety of Dissenters is more like the personal service of disciples to a personal master, than the Anglican piety which has always been more dim and distant from the central light of souls. Witness Jeremy Taylor's works, much as I have loved them, compared with Baxter's, or even those of Andrews compared with Leighton's, who was formed by the Kirk of Scotland."

In a word, the Anglican Church in the view of the dignitaries of the Church of Rome is a Dissenting Church, exercising the right of judgment as against the largest body of Christians in Christendom, but dissatisfied with its Protestant platform, playing at Romanism, practising on the ignorance and don't-care-ism of masses of Englishmen. A sect in fact, and, like other sects, holding its place, as it may, by denouncing those Protestants who only hold aloof from it as Anglicans do from the Roman Catholics.

I have left myself no time to notice Father Rivington's rejoinder to the letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop. It is a pamphlet of about ten pages. It evades entirely the question at issue between Bishop Meurin and the Bishops of the Church of England. It won't help any one in the least. The argument of Father Rivington is a capital one, and available in the hands of

gratuitous, but that did not absolve him from blame, if blame there was. At the same time, he did not think he was wrong in asking what Mr. Crawford had done.

Mr. Crawford.—A very great deal, I assure you.

The chairman said he had gone very carefully through the files lately, and had not seen a single reference of any kind from Mr. Crawford previous to their meeting the other day. Mr. Crawford had come to their meeting and had sent away a succession of telegrams relating to the rough produce business, with which they had nothing in the world to do. Mr. Crawford wanted these telegrams sent, and they were sent.

Mr. Crawford.—And I paid for them. (Laughter.)

The chairman, continuing, said that samples of raw products had been lying in the districts under his charge from March last until the present. He would not express any opinion upon that, further than that it seemed to him to be an indication of apathy. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Mr. Crawford had talked about his remarks in reference to subscriptions as being injudicious and tending to throw cold water on the the scheme. He (the chairman) had stated that the primary object of their subscriptions was to pay freight and agency charges on private or loan exhibits. He did not say that if they had any surplus money it would not have been very properly devoted to complete Mr. Griffiths's or Dr. Macdonald's collection. He had already shown what were the opinions of the members of the Committee with whom he was associated at the time with reference to the necessity of large subscriptions. He did not think he said anything that was in any way calculated to interfere with the objects of the Exhibition. The functions of the Committee were limited. Moreover, they had the example of what had been done in regard to the Melbourne Exhibition to go by. He was perfectly justified in bearing in mind what Government had given. They had written to Government asking them to head the list of subscriptions with a few thousand rupees, and they gave a thousand. In a matter of that kind, he did not say they were entirely to be guided by the action of Government, but they were entitled to follow the example of Government. They did not ask Government for advice, but for assistance. He quite agreed with Mr. Crawford that the citizens of Bombay were not backward with subscriptions; but the citizens of Bombay should have been shown what was wanted and expected of them. The Government had been asked to increase the number of members, in order that the Committee might, so to speak, be able to spread its wings. What was wanted was moderate subscriptions widely spread. If the Government wanted to work up the scheme on a large scale, they ought to have appointed a department for the purpose. They should have appointed a gentleman with the conspicuous ablilities and varied talents of Mr. Crawford, for instance. That would have been a proper thing to do, instead of placing an Honorary Committee in a position to be bullied and slanged for not doing what Mr. Crawford thinks should have been done, although he had not lifted a finger to help the Committee in any way. The Government had made grants to Mr. Griffiths, Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. Tyrrel Leith. The Bengal authorities thought that the amount placed at the disposal of the latter gentleman was so preposterously small that they had offered to double it. But the offer was accompanied by conditions which the Committee did not think they could accept. If the Government and Mr. Crawford had set the Committee a better example then, and free criticism which had been levelled against them might perhaps have been justified. Mr. Crawford had come there and had told them that they should not have taken the Government contribution as a standard; in fact, he had practically pleaded Government poverty in the presence of private gentlemen. Example is better than precept any day, whether applied to Government or Mr. Crawford.

Mr. J. Macfarlane said that in common with all present, he regretted that such an incident should have taken place as had been disposed of. He did not think that they should care very much about the personal matter to which they had all given such a patient hearing. He wished to say on behalf of himself, and some of the members of the large committee, a few words. He thought that there had been too much leaning upon Government all through. (Mr. Crawford.—Hear, hear.) They did not think that in a matter of this description it ought to have been looked upon as a Government affair. They thought that this was more a matter for the people. (Hear, hear.) He believed there was a feeling prevailing amongst some of the members of the general Committee that they might have been given something more to do in this matter. They were asked to attend to a Committee meeting which had been held at the end of July last, and after passing a few resolutions appointing a comparatively small Sub-Committee they were relegated home—(hear, hear, and laughter)—as if they were invited to become members of the Committee, simply for the purpose of getting the subscription, and nothing else. Many of them had felt that to a certain extent it was not right, and that something more might have been expected of the Committee. It was not for him to say exactly what ought to have been done, but he thought that a better use of the Committee might have been made than had been made. (Hear, hear.) The Committee might have been divided, and the different members composing it might have been asked to render personal assistance in the different departments they felt an interest in. (Hear, hear.) But instead of that, after their meeting in May last, they felt that they were practically dismissed, and they probably never would have met again had it not been for the incident which had just happened. Of course, it was now too late for them to do anything in the way of collecting further exhibits for the Exhibition, but it was right simply on that occasion to express their feeling in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Griffiths said that he had very few words to say in the matter. The first intimation that he received officially from Government was on the 23rd February, 1883, when he was appointed a special officer in charge of the Government exhibits for the Bombay Presidency. Nothing was done till the 30th March, when he received a letter from Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, stating that Rs. 5,000 had been placed at his disposal to be spent on behalf of the Government of India. He referred the matter to the Government of Bombay, recommending that the district officers should be communicated with, and requested to supply him with information regarding the products of their different divisions. The letter was dated the 7th April, and it was at that time that he commenced work. It would be seen from the mass of correspondence lying in front of him that he had his hands pretty full between that time and the present. With regard to the letter read by Mr. Crawford yesterday in his speech from Mr. Jervoise, who stated that he had had nothing but two or three communications from Mr. Griffiths or Dr. Macdonald, giving forth a most uncertain sound as to what they required he (the speaker) did not think the remarks quite applied to him. He wrote a letter to Mr. Jervoise in common with other district officers asking him to send a list of the art-ware and other fabrics in his district. On the 7th June last he (Mr. Griffiths) wrote back to Mr. Jervoise acknowledging the receipt of his letter. Mr. Griffiths, after reading the letter, proceeded to say that he did not think there was very uncertain sound there. What he thought of doing in the matter had been very definitely stated. He took this opportunity, however, of stating that he had received from all the district officers of Government, from the Commissioners, Collectors, even down to the Mamlatdars, the greatest possible assistance—(Mr. Crawford.—Hear, hear.)—and if it had not been for the aid which they had given, the collection which he had made would have been a matter of impossibility. His only regret was that he had not had more money at his disposal. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman asked Mr. Griffiths if he had received any instructions from any non-official members of the Committee in any shape or form in the matter.

Mr. Griffiths.—No.

Mr. Javerilal wished to know if Mr. Griffiths had applied for money from the Committee.

Mr. Griffiths.—No.

Mr. Geary said that it would be very interesting to the public and Committee to know even at that late hour that Mr. Griffiths would find a good use of any money that might be forthcoming. If it was now too late to do anything to increase the exhibits of Bombay to be displayed at the forthcoming Exhibition, he thought that all this discussion might have been spared. But if they could supplement what had been done by something which would add to the effect on the other side of India (hear, hear), then the discussion had not been thrown away. It seemed to him that the Chairman had made good his position that the Committee had done all that the Government had asked them to do, and he (Mr. Geary) thought that was not very much. For his part he regretted that the Committee did not rise above the anticipations of Government, the latter said that their functions were merely honorary. He did not say that any blame attached in any special manner to the President. He thought that the minutes he had read from the several members of the Committee showed that there was pervading their work a scepticism as to the utility and reality of their functions.) (Hear, hear.) He regretted that there had been any personal heat or controversy arising out of the business, and he was sure that if Mr. Crawford spoke in heat his intention was not to provoke a personal controversy, and that he had the same respect for the good faith with which the President had performed his functions as they all had. (Mr. Crawford.—Hear, hear.) But whatever heat there was, it had been apologised for, and an adequate regret had been expressed; and that incident he (Mr. Geary) hoped was now at an end. Apart from this regrettable feature of the discussion, he only wished that some two months ago Mr. Crawford or somebody had pitched into them. (Laughter.) Because if that had been done they would then have had time to supplement their exhibits. In conclusion, he asked if Mr. Griffiths or any other gentleman could suggest a course by which they could still add to the efficiency of the display at Calcutta. (Applause.)

Mr. Bedarkar.—We can't get more space.

Mr. Geary said that if any practical course was then suggested it might be that even at such a late hour the public spirit of Bombay would prove equal to the occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford said that he would not detain the meeting long, and what he proposed to say would be very much to the point. His friend, Mr. Geary, had just spoken as regarded the personal part of had passed against him was that he was asked had been made use by him as one of the Committee. what had been done. He had written hundreds of He would reply that he had as big a file as was letters which would form Mr. Griffiths had lying in front of Mr. Griffiths. As from the Commissioner down to the Mamlatdar, had been working with all their might and main. In his (Mr. Crawford's) own division he thought that it was due in a little measure to the circular which he issued to the different district officials confidently appealing to them to aid him as a member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition in adequately representing their districts by sending products peculiar to them. So far as his own work was concerned, he had a very clear conscience. After reading quotations from documents relating to the purchase and disposal of the articles to be displayed at the Exhibition, Mr. Crawford proceeded to say that he now came to the practical part of the question. He asked as his friend, Mr. Geary, had put it to the meeting, if it was possible for the Committee to do anything in the matter. He knew of his own knowledge that Mr. Griffiths had been travelling over the Presidency, and had spotted here and there all sorts of very nice things indeed. He had selected such good things as he could afford to purchase with the limited funds in his hands. He knew that there were nice little things at Poona which had not been half appreciated in the native Art Exhibition, and he doubted not that if Mr. Griffiths had more money in his hands he would have purchased them. There were a good many articles that could be purchased at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Ahmednuggur, if one worked at it. The only thing they wanted was money, and the Bombay public thoroughly understood how to raise that money.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said that it would be a pity if the meeting separated without coming to some practical result. After the very elaborate explanation from Mr. Thorburn he had fully exculpated him and the Committee from all blame in the matter. The Committee had done hard work and did their part of the business well, considering the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. The Government, the speaker thought, did not set a good example by subscribing such a small amount (hear, hear,) as they did.

The Chairman said that the arrangements for the meeeting had devolved upon him to a great extent. Before the meeting of the general Committee at which the Sub-Committee was nominated, he wrote a letter to Mr. Griffiths and Dr. Macdonald, asking them to meet him to suggest who should be included in the list of the Sub-Committee. He felt obliged to follow the best advice that could be given him on the subject, viz., that of the Government experts. Now that Mr. Crawford's charges had been met and refuted, he would tell the meeting before they separated, that he had made up his mind to resign the Presidentship. He had given up a great deal of his time in dealing with matters concerning the Exhibition; and he felt that he had after all been roughly and most unfairly treated. Of course, after the apology that had been tendered he could very well forgive, but one could not very well forget, just at once. He hoped his resignation, that the post of President would not place the Committee at any disadvantage. He felt that he had been exonerated from the charges which had been made against him. Then, what was the use, he could not now have any heart in the business; and it would therefore be better for him to give it up. Not a day had passed but he had had something to do in connection with the Exhibition; and he was being constantly referred to by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary. Mr. Crawford was entirely to blame for the unseemly squabble which had taken place, and if any inconvenience arose from his retirement at this stage, he was answerable for it, and nobody else.

Mr. Gordon followed by saying that after what had fallen from Mr. Crawford, he decided to resign the post of Honorary Secretary; but the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce requested him to withhold his resignation until the Exhibition Committee had met. He therefore now begged to resign the Secretaryship, and to request the meeting to appoint some other person in his stead.

The Chairman said that Mr. Gordon felt his position quite as keenly as he himself had done. Mr. Gordon was resigning of his own free will, and not because he had resolved to resign.

Mr. Geary observed it was to be regretted that the Presidentand Secretary should offer their resignations, which were quite unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) Before empty chairs, for most of those who had been present had gone away, thinking that the business was concluded. There were not more than five or six members present in the hall just then. Mr. Geary, in conclusion, suggested that the President and Secretary should reconsider the steps they had resolved upon. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that the Committee, who had treated him with kindness, one member excepted, had nothing to do with the resignations. He had been appointed President by Government, his resignation would be submitted to Government as soon as the meeting was over. The Committee would, however, have to deal with Mr. Gordon's resignation.

Mr. Geary said that the resignations at this period, just a few weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, were likely to cause a hitch in the arrangements for the proper representation of this Presidency. He would propose that another meeting should be called, as only a very few members were present.

Mr. Griffiths seconded the proposition.

This was resolved upon, the meeting being fixed for to-day at 4-30 p.m.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

THE following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India*:—

ORGANIZATION.

With reference to Marine Circular No. 26, dated 11th October, 1883, the Governor-General in Council directs that the officers of the Indian Marine be graded as follows with seniority as stated opposite their names:—

*Commanders.**

Walter John Powell	19th December, 1864.
Anthony Gwyn	6th February, 1876.
Maurice Bean	26th October, 1877.
Edward Bishop	19th July, 1879.
Boyle Purdon Creagh	30th September, 1880.
William Marcus Edwards	8th October, 1880.
C. J. Cuthbert	1st December, 1880.
W. C. Hotham	11th July, 1882.

Supernumerary.†

William Seymour Downing	*24th April*, 1866.
A. Campbell	31*st August*, 1867.
William James Platts	31st August, 1868.
Evan Davies	1st July, 1870.
H. A. Street	22*nd December*, 1876.
E. H. Fenn	26*th October*, 1877.
G. Wilson	11*th October*, 1878.
E. H. Ensor	14*th May*, 1879.
P. J. Falle	14*th May*, 1879.
W. A. Pryce	20th April, 1881.
J. S. Barrett	1st July, 1881.
J. Robertson	14th October, 1881.

First Grade Officers.

Ranking as Officers of six years' seniority.

G. D. Nash	3rd August, 1857.
E. R. Shopland	11*th April*, 1871.
G. Peck	5th May, 1874.
J. Clarke	13th October, 1880.
B. A. Dougherty	13th October, 1880.
G. R. Finny	13th October, 1880.
G. A. D. Haviland	13th October, 1880.

Ranking as Officers of three years' seniority.

D. P. Jones	3rd July, 1881.
C. C. Hearsey	19th April, 1882.
* *R. Simpson*	19*th April*, 1882.
W. Aves	11th July, 1882.
C. W. Hewett	11th July, 1882.
T. H. Butterworth	11th July, 1882.
H. S. Black	1st December, 1882.
P. Downes	27th December, 1882.

Under three years' seniority.

F. M. Barwick	13th October, 1880.
* W. H. W. Searle	13th December, 1880.
W. Chandler	5th January, 1881.
W. H. Crozier	5th January, 1881.
E. J. Iceamont	11*th July*, 1882.
R. D. C. Brownlow	11th July, 1882.
J. P. Casey	11th July, 1882.
G. L'E. Mathias	26th September, 1882.
C. W. R. Hooper	8th October, 1882.
H. B. Hooper	1st December, 1882.
G. Holland	1st December, 1882.
G. A. Lye	1st December, 1882.

Second Grade Officers.

V. McCarthy	27th December, 1882.
C. F. Wight	27th December, 1882.
A. G. Mallock	21*st July*, 1881.
W. Mitchell	1st October, 1881.
A. W. Deane	19th October, 1881.
C. F. Fletcher	26th November, 1881.
W. J. McCausland	3rd November, 1882.
G. A. Rose	10th February, 1883.
R. H. Thompson	20th March, 1883.
G. J. Baugh	12th April, 1883.
S. Warden	25*th May*, 1881.
H. W. Beresford	14th June, 1883.
A. J. G. Piffard	12th August, 1883.

Third Grade Officers.

G. H. Pigott	8th October, 1879.
W. Beaumont	13th January, 1881.
C. E. J. Monkhouse	13th January, 1881.
A. D. Stewart	29th August, 1881.
H. A. Livermore	27*th September*, 1883.
R. D. F. Piffard	1st December, 1881.
A. H. E. M. McCausland	11th April, 1882.
B. A. Ashburner	20th April, 1882.
T. S. Edwards	22nd January, 1883.

Officers on Probation.

A. C. Yorstoun	1st April, 1883.
H. C. Brown	1st July, 1883.
A. T. Leach de Berry	29th August, 1883.

* The names of officers seconded for appointment on shore and in Marine Surveys are in italics.

† Will take relative rank with other Commanders according to date of seniority.

Future appointments to the Marine service will be made by the Secretary of State for India. Applications from candidates in India will be forwarded through the Director of Marine to the Government of India for submission to Her Majesty's Government.

Letters of appointment to the Indian Marine bearing the signature of the Viceroy and Governor General will in future be issued to officers of the Marine service, and Warrants under the signature of the Director to all warrant officers.

PRECEDENCE.

The officers of the Indian Marine will be graded as follows in the Table of Precedence:—

Commanders.—To stand below "Under Secretaries to the Government of India" in No. 72, Officers of the 2nd class graded list of Civil officers.

First Grade Officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers.—To stand below "Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades," in No. 77, Officers of the 3rd class graded list of Civil officers.

Port Officers.—The eight appointments of Port Officer enumerated in G. G. O. No. 44 to be included in No. 70, Master Attendants.

Deputy Director in No. 69.

2. The Governer-General in Council is pleased to assign to Commanders the official title of Captain, such designation to carry with it no relative rank or precedence beyond what is above accorded.

3. The following officers of the late Indian Navy holding shore appointments are also granted the official title of Captain:—

Captain G. O. B. Carew, Deputy Director, Indian Marine; Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta; Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard; Lieutenant F. Warden, Port Officer, Rangoon; Lieutenant H. Morland, Port Officer, Rangoon; Lieutenant G. C. Parker, Port Officer, Karachi; Lieutenant J. Brebner, Acting Port Officer, Calcutta; and Mr. W. H. Thynne, Port Officer, Aden.

PORTS.

The following Port appointments are to be filled by officers of the Indian Marine:—Port Officers, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab and Moulmein; Assistant Port Officers, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon; Conservator, River Indus.

Marine officers on appointment as Port officers or to the Dockyard staff will be seconded in their respective grades on the Marine list.

The tenure of the above port and other shore appointments is limited to five years.

GUARDS.

Military guards for services as Marines on board Indian Government vessels will be detailed from the Native Army under the orders of the senior local Military officer on the application of the Director of Marine.

COLOURS.

With the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, all vessels of the Indian Marine will wear the blue ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, with the Star of India in the fly as its distinguishing badge.

MARINE SURVEYS.

With reference to Marine Circular No. 20, dated 24th August, 1883, the Governor-General in the ... is pleased to direct that the officers of the Council ... Marine Survey shall be graded as follows, Indian ... from the 15th June, 1883:—

with effect ... charge.—Commander L. S. Dawson.

Surveyor in c... R. N.

Assistant Surveyors, ... 1st Class.—Lieutenant A. ... Guinard, Fls & Co.'s Carte Blanche, R. N.; Lieutenant T. C. Paschanner, R. N.; Navigat... ce, R. N.

Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Class.—Commander P. J. Falle, Indian Marine.

Assistant Surveyors, 3rd Class.—Mr. W. H. Searle, Indian Marine; and Mr. H. B. ... mpson, Indian Marine.

Assistant Surveyors, 4th Class.—Mr. E. J. Beaumont, Indian Marine; Mr. H. A. Livermore, Indian Marine; Mr. A. G. Mallock, Indian Marine; and Mr. S. Warden, Indian Marine.

The Assistant Surveyors are arranged alphabetically in each grade, and the arrangement does not indicate precedence, or seniority.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

THE following is the Government of India's Resolution on the subject of the utilisation of postal agency in the operations of the Telegraph Department, dated Simla, 9th October:—

Read—

Paragraph 6 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.

Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 454, dated 14th July 1883.

Public Works Department letter No. 253T., dated 22nd August 1883, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 480T., dated 29th August 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the Director General of Telegraphs now submits a scheme, drawn up in consultation with the Director General of the Post Office, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. The following are the main heads of this scheme which has the cordial approval of the Government of India:—

To constitute every Post Office in the empire a receiving office or depôt for the receipt of "Inland" telegrams from the public, whence "Inland" telegrams will be despatched by post to the nearest telegraph station, whether such station be a Government office or an office of a licensed telegraph system.

The charge to the public for a telegram received at a Post Office to be the same as the charge for a telegram received at a Telegraph Office.

To train a number of Post Office officials in telegraph duties (their pay while under training and all connected expenses being borne by the Telegraph Department) for the purpose—

(*a*) of combining telegraph with postal work at telegraph stations where the work can be done efficiently and cheaper by using the agency of the Post Office;

(*b*) of working branch telegraph stations, off the present main routes, which it is proposed to establish in Post Offices.

To erect short lines of telegraph inexpensively constructed, connecting the existing telegraph system with the Post Offices in towns in the vicinity, with the object of bringing the advantages of the telegraph within the reach of people off the main routes, thus providing a large extension of its sphere of usefulness at the least possible expense to the State.

The extent of these connections must be limited by financial considerations, but it is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will be ready to contribute towards the expense involved, when it is known that this expense under the arrangements now sanctioned will be reduced to a minimum.

It has also been proposed by the two Directors General that, in order to remove friction and to facilitate the combined working, the Postal Department shall make no charge for postage, registration, &c., of articles on Telegraph service, and that all telegrams sent by the Post Office shall be considered as "on the service" "of the Telegraph Department," and shall be treated without charge on the lines of the Telegraph Department, and of all licensed telegraph systems. This proposal is approved by the Government of India, and may be carried into effect from such date as may be arranged by the two Departments.

Detailed rules for the guidance of Postal telegraph receiving offices will be drawn up by the heads of the two Departments concerned, but it may be generally stated that inland telegrams tendered at such offices may be paid for either in cash or in postage labels, while in the case of branch telegraph stations established in Post Offices payment may be made in telegraph stamps also.

As regards the adjustment of accounts between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the former will credit the latter with the usual discount on the sale of postage stamps used in payment for telegrams, and with the actual extra expenditure incurred in working Postal telegraph offices.

The Government of India is unwilling to bind either Department by the issue of further precise instructions, and confidently leaves the development of the scheme in the hands of the two Directors General, subject to their submitting from time to time such of their proposals as may require the sanction of higher authority.

The desired economical extension of the telegraph will depend largely on cautious tentative measures adopted, with the consent of both Departments, in the light of experience gained by actual working.

In conclusion, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council desires to express his recognition of the spirit in which the two Directors-General have taken up this scheme for the development of telegraphic communication in India, and his appreciation of the liberal and ready manner in which the Director General of the Post Office has met the proposals of the Director General of Telegraphs.

With reference to the above Resolution, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of Section 8 of Act I of 1876, entitled an Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India, to prescribe the following revision of Rule 12 of the "General Rules relating to the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under the Telegraph Act to transmit paid messages for the public," issued under Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works Resolution No. 203-3T., dated Simla, May 2nd, 1882, viz.:—

"12. Messages on the service of the Government Telegraph Department shall be transmitted without charge to or from all licensed Telegraph Offices. Messages on the service of the Government Telegraph Department shall include messages on the service of the Postal Department."

THE DUSSERAH AT GWALIOR.

WRITING from Gwalior on Oct. 11, the *Pioneer* correspondent says:—Yesterday afternoon we witnessed the ceremony of the Dusserah. At an early hour a large party of ladies and gentlemen drove down to the Lushkar, where they were met by elephants, as it would have been almost impossible to have driven through the crowded streets. The gaily painted foreheads, trunks, and ears of the two elephants lent by the Maharaja caused great admiration among the ladies, although the thick coating of paint must have been very disagreeable to the elephants themselves. The tops of the houses were covered with women dressed in all colours of the rainbow, and the streets filled with a dense crowd all hurrying towards the large *maidan* in front of the Phool Bagh Palace, there to await the passing of the Maharajah and suite *en route* to fulfil the important ceremony of cutting down a small sappling which was placed in an enclosure of khanats, some distance from the Palace. The greatest order and good humour prevailed among the motley crowd, the only repulsive feature in it being the filthy and bedaubed fakirs, who lost no opportunity of begging for alms. All sorts of pretty trifles, such as fans, pictures, &c., were being hawked about, their marvellous cheapness ensuring them a quick sale. On arriving at the *maidan* the elephants took up their position to the right of a mound of stones, on which two flags were flying. The patience of the spectators was sorely tried by the length of time they had to wait before the appearance of the Maharajah, but there was plenty to amuse one in the crowd, which formed two dense lines on either side of the *kutcha* road which runs across the *maidan*; the troops of the Maharajah being placed beyond. Some of the horses ridden by native gentlemen were painted in a most extraordinary manner, and the occasion and appearance of a bright pink pony, or a yellow and purple horse caused much merriment among the English part of the spectators. Yellow, however, seemed to be the fashionable colour, and the greater part of the horses present were striped, patched, or painted with it in a manner truly marvellous to behold. Occasionally some one was to be seen who had prepared and curvetted in a way that must have made its rider feel rather qualmy, and the ungraceful attitudes his horse's actions made him assume, considerably spoilt the dignity of appearance. At last, after nearly an hour's weary waiting, a slight stir among the troops, and the advent of about a dozen camels carrying mountain guns, showed that some one or something was expected, and soon His Highness the Maharajah made his appearance on a magnificently painted and caparisoned elephant, whose cloth-of-gold Jhool flashed and glittered in the sun. The Maharajah was most plainly dressed in white, with a necklace of emeralds in front, and in good health, and he saluted everyone most affably. He was seated astride the elephant, with his feet in golden stirrups and was only accompanied on the elephant by the Mahout and an attendant with a chourie. He was followed by the State elephants, beautifully painted and with gorgeous trappings, carrying handsome howdahs and standards. One flag of gold cloth especially excited the envy of the ladies, as it was worked it as an article of dress. The State elephants were accompanied by many of the Sirdars, all plainly dressed and very few wearing any jewellery, beyond an emerald necklace. A long procession of gaily-painted men on horseback intervened between that suite of His Highness the Maharajah and that of his little son, who was seated in a golden litter, and was preceded by the Commander-in-Chief and other officers, all very grandly dressed. The little fellow seemed thoroughly to enjoy the whole affair, and looked very bright and happy. A long string of elephants, camels, and State horses closed the procession, and the spectators were left to await its return and enjoy their dust encompassed by the crowd, which was something truly awful, and hung like a dense pall over the whole assembly. His Highness the Maharajah's guns (which were placed on a slight hill some distance off) at last fired, thereby announcing to outsiders that the important ceremony of cutting down the tree had been satisfactorily concluded, and the business of the day was over. The fort guns took up the salute, and after the procession had passed into the Palace enclosure, the Maharajah's bands stationed there with their regiments, struck up "God save the Queen," and a general and most difficult retreat ensued, our progress homewards being sadly impeded by the crowd. Most of the houses had already begun their illuminations, on our return, and the effect was very pretty. Soon the carriages were reached, and every one hurried home, well pleased with their trip.

BENGAL.

MOSQUITO BITES.—Brown, a European, applied to Mr. B. L. Gupta at the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday, for some pecuniary assistance. Before granting him a week's lodgings at the Seamen's Home, his worship desired to be satisfied that the applicant had been in hospital. Brown accordingly took out his "discharge certificate," and handed it on to the magistrate who appeared astounded that the man should be detained in hospital for twenty days suffering from mosquito bite only. Brown explained by saying that in his case it was a clerical error; but during his stay in hospital he had known of several cases of mosquito bites.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varities commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible.* This may be easily detected; *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup, it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee. The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less ... ated articles sold under the name of chocolate. ... of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is every cake ... consist solely of pure Cocoa and white guaranteed ... sugar. Maker to the Queen.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

THE ENGINEERS' COMMITTEE.—In the *Pioneer* of the 11th instant was published a c rcular headed "Public Works Reorganization," which we understood to contain the recommendations of the official Engineers' committee recently assembled at Simla. The circular was, however, in reality a document, intended to be confidential, issued by a defence committee in Bombay; and although it no doubt embraces many or all of the proposals adopted by the official committee, it is not to be accepted as their report, and did not originate with the gentlemen composing that committee.—*Pioneer.*

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.—Considerable interest has been aroused among the dwellers in the N. W. Himalaya by a peculiar atmospheric effect, in the shape of a very brilliant "after-glow," which has been noticed during the past few evenings. The phenomenon is said to have been particularly observable on the evening of the 10th, when a band of deep fiery red light lay above the western horizon, the space between the band and the horizon being quite dark. To the native mind its appearance well after the sun had set and with the moon shining brightly, prognosticates coming atmospheric disaster of some sort, either drought or storm. It is commonly supposed to be due to an exceptional quantity of water-vapour in the atmosphere at an exceptional height, which, absorbing the violet and yellow rays of the sun's light, permits the passage only of the red rays, the reflection of which it is that we see. This brilliant phenomenon is generally known as one of the unmistakable indications of the presence of a cyclone at some considerable distance, and, though in the present instance the distance is exceedingly great, it is not impossible that we may have had a cyclone in the Arabian Sea of the formation of a cyclone which has travelled northward towards the Mekran coast. But if the phenomenon just discerned in the Himalayas is identical with the sights that have vexed the native mind in Southern India, much rain and more—and it is hardly possible that Nature is providing two evening entertainments simultaneously—so much of the explanation as relates to the cyclone must of course be abandoned.—*Pioneer.*

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CHEAP & GENUINE
BEST BORDEAUX COGNAC.
3 to 1 star.
Samples can be seen in the office of
M. SPITERI & Co.,
No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guinaud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, —
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, ..	60 0

As in hand.

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Inida, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldiack, extra	,, ..	,, 44 0

MOSE From MESSRS. FUCHS & RIESEL, LEIPZIG.		
Josephshoefor (still)	,, 24 0	...

STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Leibraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrannuer	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ..
Leibraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Herncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
Johannisberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

ITALIAN WINES. From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Girgalino Secco	,, 18 0	—
Barolo	,, 18 0	—
Nebialo	,, 18 0	—
Monforte Wine	,, 21 0	—
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	—

CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, ..	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chateau La Rogoree	,, 24 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canbon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	,, 28 0	...

BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	,, ..	—
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	...
Do. do. Gold Bars	,, ..	—
M. & Spann	,, 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	—
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac	,, ..	—
Very Old	,, 34 0	—

WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. ***	,, 25 0	...

BEER.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8 Rs. 4
Pilsener	,, 6 0 ,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, .. ,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0 ,, —
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 4 8 ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0 ,, 4
Flower & Sons' Ale	,, 7 4 ,, 3 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 5 0 ,, 3 6

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0 —
Do. do. (Superior)	,, 20 0 —
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0 —
Do. do. small do. Flutes	,, 8 0 —
Do. do. Pints	,, .. 6

	Bottles.	Tins
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Nett Cash.
Swedish Butter per lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 1	
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 10	
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin

NOTICES.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

N DESPATCH BOXES.

	Rs. a.
BB'S DESPATCH BOX, japanned tin, best quality, fitted with Stationery, Ink-bottle, Pen Tray, &c., 16 × 10 × 6,	52 0
DITTO, with extra tray	56 0
LEATHER COVER for either of the above, with Strap and Buckle	16 0
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOX, large size, No. 3, 17½ × 11½ × 7½	60 0
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOX, *with extra Tray*, 17½ × 11½ × 7½	65 0
LEATHER COVER for above	17 8
MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOX, japanned tin, best quality, fitted with Pen Tray, Blotting Book, Inkstand, Match-box, with patent seven-guard lock, size 16 by 11½ by 6½	40 0

PAPER BOXES.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing Inkstand and Pen Tray, 15 ×10×6, No. 2	34 0
Ditto do. do. 16 × 10 × 7, No. 3	36 0
Ditto do. do. 18 × 12½ × 8, No. 4	40 0

DEED BOXES.

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in japanned tin, patent seven-guard lock and duplicate keys.

No. 1, size 12 by 9 by 8 inches								Rs.	24 0
,, 2,	,, 14	,, 10	,, 10	,,				,,	27 0
,, 3,	,, 15½	,, 12	,, 11	,,				,,	32 0
,, 4,	,, 18	,, 13	,, 13	,,				,,	38 0
,, 5,	,, 19½	,, 15	,, 14½	,,				,,	45 0

CASH BOXES.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, in japanned tin, with tray and patent lock, duplicate keys:—

Toilet size, 6 by 3½ by 2½ deep, outside measure					15 0
No. 00,	7½ ,,	4½ ,,	3	,,	20 0
,, 0,	8½ ,,	5½ ,,	3½	,,	21 0
,, 1,	9 ,,	5 ,,	3½ deep, outside		22 0
,, 2,	9½ ,,	6 ,,	3½	,,	24 0
,, 3,	11 ,,	6½ ,,	4½	,,	28 0
,, 4,	11½ ,,	7 ,,	5	,,	30 0
,, 5,	14 ,,	8 ,,	5	,,	33 0

MORDAN'S CASH BOXES, in japanned tin, with tray and patent lock, duplicate keys:—

Sizes—7 by 4½ by 3				11 0
,, 8	,, 4½	,, 3½		12 0
,, 9	,, 5½	,, 3½		13 0

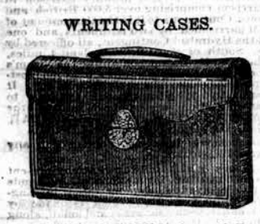
DESPATCH DESKS.

ALLIANCE THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, 16 inch, dark red Russia leather, lined with morocco, fitted complete with Stationery, Blotting Book, Cash Book, Ledger, Inkstand, Light Box, 3 Bostonite Tablets, Penknife, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, Scissors, Corkscrew, Silver and Ivory Pen and Pencil, &c., with Spring Lock and Duplicate Keys, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap	100 0
ALLIANCE DESPATCH DESK, as above, 14½ inch, complete in Travelling Case	140 0
Ditto as above, second quality	110 0
DE LA RUE'S ALLIANCE DESPATCH DESK. Three folds, lock in head, 14½ by 9½ by 5½ chequered Russia, fitted with Stationery, Blotting Book, Inkstands, 2 Porcelain Tablets, Paper Knife, Ivory Penholder and Pencil	75 0
Ditto 16 ×10½ × 5½ do. do. with one Inkstand	70 0
Ditto 12½ × 9 × 5 do. do. do. do.	58 0
Ditto 14½ × 9½ × 5½ second quality do. do.	45 0
Ditto 16 ×10½ × 5½	55 0

STATIONERY CABINETS.

STATIONERY CABINETS, in best Polished Oak, very strong and handsome, with folding doors and sloping horizontal shelves, fitted complete with BOSTONITE TABLET, TWO INK BOTTLES, &c., with REVOLVING DATE RACK above and DRAWER below, and Desk to draw out above the Drawers, foolscap size 50 0

WRITING CASES.



TOURIST WRITING CASE, best smooth Russia, lined calf, with compartments for Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., and fitted with Blotting Book, Ink-bottle, &c., with lock and key 40 0

"TOURIST" WRITING CASE of plain French morocco leather, with spring lock, fitted with Blotting Book, Inkstand, &c. &c., large note size Rs. 8-8 and 13 8

Do. do. with gilt lines outside and inside 15 0

Do. do. chequered Russia Rs. 16 and 17 8

PORTABLE WRITING CASE, morocco, with expanding pockets, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Penholder, Pencil and Blotting Book, with spring lock, octavo 7 8

Do. do. fitted with Inkbottle 10 0

Do. do. quarto do. 12 8

Do. do. do. without Inkbottle 10 0

STATIONERY CASES.

"COMPACT" japanned tin Travelling Stationery Case, with compartments, blotter and leather strap, size 14 by 10 by 3½	14 0
Do. 16½ by 11 by 6	17 8
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASE, with lid and lock and key, foolscap size, with compartments, fitted with two Ink-bottles, Pen Tray, &c.	24 0
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASE, foolscap size, with compartments, fitted with two Ink-bottles, and Pen Tray	12 8
STATIONERY CASE, as above, without spaces for Ink and Pen Tray	10 8
MAHOGANY STATIONERY CASES, foolscap size, with compartments, fitted with two Ink-bottles	12 0
Ditto ditto without Ink-bottles	9 0
Ditto ditto quarto size, fitted with one Ink-bottle	6 0

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BOMBAY.

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MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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FOR OCTOBER.

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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn or declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetables and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of DR. DE ROOS' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; West, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *10d.* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are pecially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharash

NOTICES.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Asayria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of *As. 4* per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,

144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and So of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOURANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different Infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Mazgid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla "	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rock)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver		Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budnaira*	Malkapur
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Doewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdaht
Khadawali	Khandali	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wasalid	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Khapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Aigaum	Kherinjee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoorchee	Chinchwud	Jelwoor
Kzutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonh*†¶	Baree Road
Baligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Dedalee B. Siding	Khundi	Goroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Khetrwadee	Ekarsee for	Khetrgaum	Packney ‡
Nipbar	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurulgam
Nandgaum*	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodnch
Naidongree	Sohagpore*¶		Goodoor
Chaligaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goolburga
Kaigaum	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Gaina	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Nazgaum	Nulwar
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Sicowlee	Narsingpore	Biawa Bridge	Road
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
		Julum†	Chicksagor
		Sheagaum*.	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba,	Bolsur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleeur	Byrchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-Barabree
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Bhelair	Meagaum	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Ambli Road
Mahim	Godwara	Mundala	Sanund
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoi	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becieemora	Etola	Veerumgaum
Jogeshwree (Dyeur)	Umalsar	Baroda*	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Biwa	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Wasud	Kharraghora
Versar	Sucheen	Nowley	Sahli Road
Sonjeta	Surat*¶	Anand	Lillapore Rd.
Tarapur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Lucknora
Palghur	Sion	Oomret	Wadwan
		Dakor	

* Refreshment Rooms. † From 15 to 20 minutes to Refreshments. ‡ 20 minutes for Dinner. ¶ 30 minute for Dinner. Junction for Lines.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF Blacking

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
THE LATE HON. W. P. ADAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon,

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS. FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS. &c

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered ; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable ; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maasa' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better." —"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt, R.V. Royal Warwickshi Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand?' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldert shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, 'If you take my advice and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT ?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave ; they saved me many an illness ; and when I left Tugela, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price !'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset ! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate, whether acclimatised, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion ; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c. ; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end : it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow ;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death ?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health ; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—DELICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes : "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.*

CTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey ; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India Shippers ; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton ; Whiskey Merchants, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have once more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION."—RUBINSTEIN.

STEINWAY & SONS'

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE

(HEIGHT 4 FEET 6 INCHES).

With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel (as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries ; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale ; Patent Sound-board Resonator ; Patent Ring-Bridge ; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame ; Patent Indestructible Hammers ; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal ; Three Strings to Each Note ; Seven Octaves, &c.

PRICE 105 GUINEAS.

Packed and delivered free of all charges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Kurrachee.

Every one, probably, has heard something of the Steinway Inventions and Improvements which have both revolutionised the construction of the Pianoforte, and rendered the Steinway Instruments **THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.**

It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits—the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Makers put together.*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (which in respect to their internal construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have therefore almost nothing in common with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale than the Upright Pianofortes of any other maker in the world.*

It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL,** the **ACTION** cased in **METAL,** the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE,** the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE,** &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

The external Case-work is constructed in SOLID MAHOGANY EBONISED, so as to extend to the Case-work that high standard of material Solidity and Durability which distinguishes the Internal construction of the Instrument, and which also is essential in Pianofortes intended for use in Indian climates.

STEINWAY HALL,

LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.

TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.

"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP." "MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES (LANCET)"

A SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

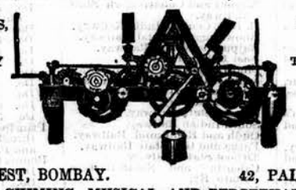
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.,



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,

For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.

FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE DISTRICT or PORTABLE AMERICAN ORGAN by MASON and HAMLIN.

Three and a quarter Octaves, one set of Reeds throughout, with double Bellows, two Blow-pedals and Knee Swell.

Size as in illustration.—Length, including handles, 29 inches ; depth, 13 inches ; height, 33 inches ; to top of desk when opened, 42 inches ; weight 34 lb.

When packed, size of box—Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; depth, 1 foot 3 inches ; width, 1 foot 2 inches.

Most useful for District Travelling.

It is believed that the reputation of the makers will be sufficient guarantee of the thorough excellence of material and workmanship. The instrument may be expected to prove as durable and free from liability to derangement as any of their larger organs.

Price, Net Cash, Rs. 120.
Packing Extra, Rs. 5.

New Illustrated Catalogues, Post Free.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers	125
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	320
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	320
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto	500
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	800

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the s and heated particles of dust, will find that the n cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, ha and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR w

eardicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, P Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful s cate complexion

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OI

preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair ; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and

preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a bo-

tanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff ; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beau-

tifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints : white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS :

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

Byculla and Fort.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH

(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.

PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

4½ INCHES LONG

REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

6 INCHES LONG

PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN. WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.

N.B.—Flexible as Steel ; durable as Gold.

ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.

Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Is now Ready, and contains over 1000 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of

Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
Printed Books and Publications in general.
Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.

FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.

PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES, PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co LONDON ENGLAND

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants,